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10 Book Draft - Kayseri II

Krikor Guerguerian

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PRIMATE
OF KAYSERİ

Volume XVII

DOSSIER
XXXV

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE TURKISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ARMENOCIDE

Only Turkish privileged writers have ~~only~~ access to the files and records of the documents relative to Armenocide in Turkish Archives. They are afraid to make use of such ^{Turkish} official documents, and ~~bring to light historical evidence and truths.~~
However, such official documents were partly transferred out of Turkey. The Archives containing such documents are not ^{accessible} ~~opened~~ generally to the public and all scholars.

"İKİ DEVRİN PERDE ARKASI

Yazan: Samih Nafiz Tansu,

Hatıratı Anlatan: HÜSAMETTİN ERTÜRK.

Sahife 274

Bu teşkilâtı için elimizde hazır Umumî Harp yıl-

bu teşkilâtı için elimizde hazır Umumî Harp yıl-

larında teşkilâtı mahsusada çalışmış, kendilerine itimat

etteğimiz arkadaşlarımız vardı. Her ne kadar bu teşkilâtın

ettiğimiz arkadaşlarımız vardı. Her ne kadar bu teşkilâtın

tasfiyesini yapıyor idis~~şek~~ de tecrübe ettiğimiz insanları

kolay kolay da feda edemezdik. Umumî Harp senelârinde

şimalîAfrikanın Müslüman halkı ilk Kafkasya, Kırım ve

Kazan, daha sonra İran ve Hindistan Müslümanları ile giz-

lice temas ettirdiğimiz Teşkilâtı Mahsusa ajanlarına ait

dosyalar ve evrakı, işgal kuvvetlerine mensup istihbarat-

cılardan saklamak lâzım geliyordu. İşkenceci mülazim

İşkenceci mülazim

Rıfkı ve Adil, haril haril bu teşkilâta mensup kimseliri

bulup çıkarmak ve bunları İngilizlere teslim etmek gay-

bulup çıkarmak ve bunları İngilizlere teslim etmek gay-

was finally put in the two handwriting curriculum
of the ^{the} school and was given to the students
of the ^{the} school, the following curriculum of the school:

There are two writing lessons as follows:
The first lesson is the first lesson of the first lesson.

The second lesson is the second lesson of the second lesson
The third lesson is the third lesson of the third lesson
The fourth lesson is the fourth lesson of the fourth lesson
The fifth lesson is the fifth lesson of the fifth lesson
The sixth lesson is the sixth lesson of the sixth lesson
The seventh lesson is the seventh lesson of the seventh lesson
The eighth lesson is the eighth lesson of the eighth lesson
The ninth lesson is the ninth lesson of the ninth lesson
The tenth lesson is the tenth lesson of the tenth lesson

Curriculum of the first lesson

The first lesson is the first lesson of the first lesson
The second lesson is the second lesson of the second lesson
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retinde idiler. Biz de bu mühim sicilleri saklamak ve

onları emin yerlere koymak zorunda idik. Topkapı Şhremini

semtlerinin gizli teşkilâtını kurmuş olan arkadaşım piyade

yüzbaşısı Emin Ali Bey, kendi teşkilâtı içinde çok çalış-
kan ve vatanperver Serezli Ahmet Niyazi Boyle (İdikut)

o tarihte harbiye yüzbaşısı olan Giridli Mehmet Boyden

istifade edeceğimizi bize bildirilmişti. Onlarla Emin Ali

Beyin evinde buluşarak plânımızı gözden geçirdik. Küçük

sandıklar içinde muhafaza edilen Teşkilâtı Mahsusaya ait

evrak ve dosyaları gece yarısından sonra yüklenerak yola

çıktık. Bu iki arkadaş da hamal kıyafetine sokmuştuk.

Her türlü tehlikeyi göze alarak, dar sokaklardan, yokuş

aşağı, Çarşambada'nın mezarlıklar arasından yol alan bu

arkadaşlar ele geçseydi, şüphe yok ki ikisinin de âkıbeti

kurşuna dizilmek idi. Bunları Topkapıda evi geniş bostan-

lar içinde bulunan arkadaşımız Arnavut Ahmet Beye teslim

etmişlerdi. Orada eczacılık yapan Ahmet Bey, son derece

evhamlı ve müesvis idi. Her hangi bir uğramak korkusu

ile bir gece bu dosya ve evrakı yakmıştı. Fedakâr arkadaş-
larımızdan Serezli Ahmet

Niyazi Bey ve bahriye yüzbaşısı

Giridli Mehmet Beyler olmasaydı, bu dosyalar ve evrak

Merkez Kumandanlığının iki mühim ajanı olan iskenceci

mülazım Rifkî ile Adilin eline geçer, burada isimleri

bulunan bir çok âlemi islâma mensup din adamları, isken-
ceye, sürgüne, hattâ idama dahi mahkûm olurlardı. Çünkü

işgalı yapan devletler, müstemlekelerinde ~~okullarda~~xxx

o tarihte vuku bulan ayaklamalardan isyahlardan yegâne

mesul mukamın, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Teşkilâtı Mahsusanın

bulunduğunu idrak ediyor ve ona göre bu teşkilâta mensup

olanları, İstanbulun her tarafında arıyordu.



*The Armenocide
State Policy.*

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE TURKISH COURT-MARTIAL
OF KAYSERİ
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE ARMENOCIDE

By Krieger

~~Published by ALRA~~

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE TURKISH COURT-MARTIAL
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Preface

Even fifty-^{eight}~~six~~ years after the Genocide of the Armenian people, we haven't been able to present a documentary and comprehensive account of this first most tragic event of the twentieth century.

Although there have been a number of personal accounts of the horrors experienced by Armenians in general, such accounts, even though true, cannot take the place of official documentary evidence.

There have been also some historical accounts, both in Armenian and foreign languages, but the work done is minimal and not equal to the magnitude of the task. There is so much to be done in this area, especially in the study and publication of studies of the Genocide.

The Armenian Historical Research Association is glad to present to the public the present + monograph, a documentary account of the Turkish

Court-Martial of Kayseri, *through the records of the Court-Martial of Constantinople*

It has been prepared by Krieger, who, for many years, has made an intensive and extensive study of the Armenian Question in general and

the Genocide of the Armenian People, the Armenian Genocide, in particular. *Krieger has been in Jerusalem, and has thousands of documents microfilmed or photographed.* Archives
It is a small sample of the proceedings of the Court-Martial of Kayseri which sentenced

1,100 Armenians to death, fifty-four of whom were hanged, one being a deputy to the Turkish Parliament. All were charged with having aspired to Armenian independence.

As far as we know, all references to telegrams and documents in this monograph are being published for the first time.

The reader of this monograph will see the defects and the arbitrary nature of the Turkish proceedings.

Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, of Kayseri was sentenced to fifteen years of hard labor. The sentence was sent to ^{1st amboule} ~~Constantinople~~ to be approved, ^{primate} for approval, but Enver Paşa, Minister of War, considered this punishment insufficient and ordered a stiffer sentence to be issued. In so doing, he ignored the Council of Ministers which was authorized to review sentences. Moreover, Enver Paşa ordered all the Armenians supposedly aspiring to independence to be sentenced to death.

The Court-Martial of Kayseri then sentenced Bishop Khosrov to death, but the Council of Ministers changed the verdict to perpetual hard labor.

Then follow a series of mass deportations and massacres of the Armenians of Kayseri. The

Acting
and Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman
Armed Forces, as a dictator, issued order
and sent instructions, through Army and
Division Commanders, to all Martial
Courts to conform their verdicts to a uniform
jurisprudence, applying the punishment of death penalty.

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case of the Armenian Primate and the Armenians of Kayseri was not an isolated and exceptional one, but rather representative of the general cruel and terrible lot imposed on many an Armenian Primate, bishop, and priest; man, woman, and child - about one and one quarter million in all!

Following this monograph, we plan to publish other monographs and more extensive studies on the subject in order to shed light on the various facets of the Armenocide.

There is need for an impartial and objective examination and reevaluation of the Genocide. Even fifty-six years after this very sad event, we haven't been able to identify those responsible for it. There are false notions about men and organizations, governments and ~~pe~~^ople attached to some of these notions - something which is not borne out by facts.

At times, it is even just the reverse.

"The unexamined life", wrote Plato, "is not worth living." This is very much true of both individual and collective life. And in this examination and critical evaluation of men, organizations, governments, and people,

Extensive Study

Missing of documentary comprehensive account
of the Armenocide scholarly prepared based only
objective irrefutable key documents or according
to the proceedings of the Turkish Court Martial and
the verdicts delivered, in accordance with irrefutable
official papers and telegrams authentic telegrams.
references

critical evaluation

objective examination

The present of Imperial edict key documents
This volume is bri. to the public only 72 years after the
Armenocide because of the Armenian negligence and the Turkish
willingly ignorance.

invincible voluntary ignorance

prepared since 1965 is publi coming to the
public published for the scholarly community

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no stone should be left unturned.

We must be able and willing to submit to an impartial and objective examination this saddest page of our history. We have to examine all and to discuss all wherever it may lead us. Moreover, the Armenian Genocide should be studied in its proper historical setting, i.e., in the setting of European, Near and Middle Eastern history. And it should cease being a matter of interest to Armenians only but should also become a concern to the entire human race so that genocide should not be tolerated in the future.

This monograph is published in both Armenian and English so as to reach as many readers as possible. And, in order to establish a revolving fund for the publication of other monographs and books, we urge all those who read this monograph to send a donation to our Publications Fund.

On behalf of the Armenian Historical Research Association

Prof. Kegham A. Mississyan
President.

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He has been in many Archives in Europe and United States.

microfilms and
many
photocopies of the
documents reported
about in the Book
of Zaven Patriarch
D (pp 302-305).

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no stone should be left unturned.

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Introduction

Before presenting the actual text of the monograph, we would like to give the reader a general outline of the plan and execution of the ~~Genocide~~^{ocide} of the Armenians, as well as a brief description of the administrative divisions of the Ottoman Empire, in which this pre-planned ^{pre}genocide was carried out.

premeditated

It is our feeling that the reader can better understand the details of the following monograph in light of this background information.

As of 1914, the Ottoman Empire was divided into twenty-two vilâyets, ^{or provinces} nine mustakil sançaks ^{gover district} and one privileged vilâyet.

These vilâyets were divided into 125 sançaks which were further subdivided into 547 kazas.

The kazas, in turn, were divided into 1,193 nahies ^{counties} which contained some 63,100 villages.

An Armenian population of approximately 2,600,000 was spread throughout the vilâyets with the exception of Yemen, Hijaz, and Basra and sançaks of Zor and Asir.¹

1 A. Beberjian, Osmanian Bedootune (Ottoman State,

1 Vilâyet or province was governed by a Vali or Governor-General,

Sançak or district was governed by a Mutesarif or deputy governor

Kaza or county was governed by a Kaymakam and Nahie was governed by a Mudur.

*in 1910 & 1911 Congresses held in
Salonika, and precised*

The Turkish Government had prepared the plan of the ^{Arme}Genocide of the Armenians in February 1914 and, in July of the same year, the official decision was made to realize this plan. However, in 1910 and 1911 at Salonika, and in 1912 at the Congress in Constantinople, the İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti or the Committee of Union and Progress ^{Party} ~~Committee~~, which headed the Government of Turkey, had already decided to get rid of non-Turkish and non-Moslem elements which wouldn't assimilate.

Basically, it was a drastic plan of Turkification. Anyway, in accordance with the official plan of 1914, all the Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire were sentenced to be killed. "Transport them to the provinces of Mosul & Bagdad, and annihilate them en route or elsewhere" 1)

All the respective ministries sent verbal and written orders to the governors-general of the provinces and to all military commanders to carry out the ^{Arme}Armenian Genocide. (See attached poems which were sent from Erzurum as a signal to start the massacres). ^{departments}

Constantinople, 1913). This was approved by the Ministry of Education for use as a schoolbook.

- 1) See Article plan, see first Article, See Jamanaq, Nov. 1918

In addition, the Union and Progress Party had Responsible Delegates and Secretaries and Presidents of clubs in all the vilâyets, sancaks and kazas. They supervised the activities of the local governments, and organized the execution of ^{the Armenians} genocide.

During the initial period of the ^{Armenian} Genocide (1915), the Turkish Government tried to legalize the massacre and, to do this, instituted courts-martial in all the vilâyets, districts, sancaks and kazas.

All the governors who refused to carry out the ^{Armenian} genocide were dismissed and replaced or killed.

During the period from July to December 1914, the Turkish Government organized the "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa" gangs which were composed of approximately 10,000 murderers and criminals.² In groups of 50-100, they were sent by the Government to deserted areas to which would arrive caravans of deported Armenians.

These caravans were accompanied by gendarmes, and criminals and bandits in gendarme uniforms.

2 Mevlan Zade Rifât, "Türkiye İnkilabının İç Yüzü" (the Inner Folds of the Turkish Revolution), (Aleppo, 1929), page 113.

x put here extract of Salim Bey, Sites of massacres.

*The
and, plundering*

When the caravans arrived at the previously designated places of slaughter,³ the gendarmes and bandits in gendarme uniforms joined together to carry out the massacre. The 150,000 Armenian officers and soldiers in the Turkish Army, by order of the Generalissimo, were disarmed and put to work in labor battalions and killed later on.

The Turkish courts-martial gathered all Armenian males residing in cities, towns and villages and put them in jails. Every night, 50-100 Armenians, tied together, were taken to an isolated place on the outskirts of the respective town and murdered.

Then the caravans of women, girls, and children were organized for deportation. Such caravans consisting of 3,000-5,000 persons were then driven to places designated for their slaughter.

Before being massacred, any possessions that they had been allowed to take with them were confiscated by the bandits.

3 Unpublished report of Major Salim Bey, Commander of Yozgat garrison, Houssaper, Special Issue, (Cairo, 1965,) page 23.

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Survivors of the rigors and tortures accompanying the deportations, who arrived in the sancak of Der-Zor, were massacred in 1916 under the supervision of Mutesarrıf Salih Zeki Bey.

The official number he had thus killed was 192,750.⁴

In every vilâyet, sancak and Kaza, special commissions were set up to administer the possessions left by the Armenians, mobile as well as immobile. Mobile goods were to be sold at auctions. The records of sale were to be kept and then sent to the Ministry of Finance. The immobile properties consisted of homes, farms, vineyards, orchards, shopees and stores. Following the deportations of the Armenians, Turkish refugees from the Balkans and other areas of the Ottoman Empire were brought and settled in these abandoned homes. Within ~~the~~ a short period of time, they destroyed these homes in the process of searching for treasures hidden in them by the deported Armenians.

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Dr. Behaeddin Şakir Bey, President of the "Teşkilât-ı Mahsusa" and Chairman of the Tri-

⁴ Bibliothèque Nubar, 16, Square Alboni,

Paris 16. See : Takvîmî Vakayı, Turkish official Gazette,
No. 3540 indictment of the Attorney-General
April 12, 1919.

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Member Executive Committee of ^{the} Genocide, sent out from Erzurum two circulars to all Turkish governors to start the massacres of Armenians, as follows:

1. Silah patlamasin,
Asker yapmasin,
Ermeni kalmasin.

2. Böyükleri kesmeli,
Güzelleri seçmeli,
Obirleri sürmeli.

See - Sebu h Agoony - ~~mit~~
"Million mu Hayeroo Charti
ampogh tchagan Badmootun
Constantinople, 1921
2nd edition, page 87

1. Let no gun be fired,
Let no soldier do,
Let no Armenian remain.
2. Slaughter the adults,
Choose the beautiful ones,
Deport the others.

which translates:

The killers must not use arms to kill Armenians,
The killers of the Armenians must not be soldiers,
But all Armenians must be annihilated.

Not only young maidens and women but also children were taken away, raised according to Islam and used to ennoble the Turkish and Kurdish peoples.

The Sessions of the Turkish Court-Martial were public, as well as hearings and testimonies. The Armenians were represented at the Turkish Court-Martial and in this capacity they got originals ^{and} copies of the documents and minutes of the Court.

Introduction

from the dossiers of the Court-Martial

Before presenting the actual text of the monograph, we would like to give the reader a general outline of the plan and execution of the ^{Arm} genocide of the Armenians, as well as a brief description of the administrative divisions of the Ottoman Empire, in which this pre-planned ^{annihilation of the Armenian race} genocide was carried out.

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The Union and Progress Party of Young Turks had made the decisions of genocide in the Congresses held in Salonika on 1910 and 1911

The Turkish Government had prepared the plan of the Genocide of the Armenians in February 1914 and, in July of the same year, the official decision was made to realize this plan. However, in 1910 and 1911 at Salonika, and in 1912 at the Congress in Constantinople, the İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti or the Committee of the Union and Progress Party, which headed the Government of Turkey, had already decided to get rid of non-Turkish and non-Moslem elements which wouldn't assimilate.

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Constantinople, 1913). This was approved by the Ministry of Education for use as a schoolbook.

✓ Midhat Shukri Bey, Secretary General of the Union and Progress Party, on August 17, 1914, in a coded telegram from Constantinople to Erzurum, where the President of the Special organization, Dr. Behaeddin Shaker Bey prepared the massacres of Armenians, exhorted him to try to keep the secret plans in order to assure the collaboration of the Armenians. 1)

1) La Renaissance N° 138, May 13, 1919

2) Takvini Vakayi, N° 3540, May 5, 1919.

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*have yet
Metter nich
Amu-Be
June*

All the governors who refused to carry out ^{massacre} the genocide were dismissed and replaced, ^{even} or killed. x 3

During the period from July to December 1914, the Turkish Government organized the "Teskilât-ı Mahsusa" ^{or the "butchers of men"} gangs which were composed of approximately 10,000 murderers and criminals. ^{convicts} 2 4 *"butchers of men"*
In groups of 50-100, they were sent by the Government to deserted areas ^{or massacre sites where} ^{authorities} *of murder* to which would arrive caravans of deported Armenians.

These caravans were accompanied by gendarmes, and criminals and bandits ^{disguised} in gendarme uniforms.

2 Mevlan Zadé Rifât, ⁸ Türkiye İnkılabının İç Yüzü ^{NP} (the Inner Folds of the Turkish Revolution) ^{cairo} Aleppo, 1929, page 113.

- 3) Houssaper, Special issue, 1965, p.
- 4) Takvimi Vakayi, No 3540 & ---

Sila

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⁴ Bibliothèque Nubar, 16, Square Albani, Paris 16.

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Member Executive Committee of Genocide, sent out from Erzurum two circulars to all Turkish governors to start the massacres of Armenians, as follows:

1. Silah patlamasın,
Asker yapmasın,
Ermeni kalmasın.
 2. Büyükleri kesmeli,
Güzelleri seçmeli,
Obirleri sürmeli.
1. Let no gun be fired,
Let no soldier do,
Let no Armenian remain.
 2. Slaughter the adults,
Choose the beautiful ones,
Deport the others.

which translates:

The killers must not use arms to kill Armenians,
The killers of the Armenians must not be soldiers,
But all Armenians must be annihilated.

Not only young maidens and women but also children were taken away, raised according to Islam and used to ennoble the Turkish and Kurdish peoples.

- 3 - Bagdasar Kehya Karbarian,
- 4 - Kevork Penedigian,
- 5 - Shabziyal Hovagim Megerditchian,
- 6 - Abraham Usta,
- 7 - Sarkis Aydunlian,
- 8 - " Khurchayan,
- 9 - Hagop Haji Avakian,
- 10 - Hasdanun Sarkis,
- 11 - Kulla oglu Sarkis.

These 11 corpses were brought to Erevan and buried.

The two Arm. Teachers who accompanied Zeki Bey, signed a ~~State~~ ^{declaration} ~~ment~~ written by Zeki Bey. The Kaymakam stating that these 11 Armenians had tried to ~~escape~~ to Sultan Dagh, on their way from Little-Inje Su to Erevan, and to attack the ^{iscenting} gendarmes, to get off their arms and escape to ... and they were killed by the gendarmes.

1) Ahmed Mithat left Kayseri May 19, 1915
replaced by Zeki Bey,
Glyphe Surury, Comd. 1922
Gligian Daratzooyte, ^{Caligian} ~~Almian~~.

p. 173- 188, murder of the intellectual
the massacre
and revolutionary force of Kayseri
by Melkon Tsadur

p. 178 on May 23, 1915, Zeki Bey, Kaymakam
of Erevan had arrested in Little-
Inje Su village 27 Armenians,
and was driving them, hands
tied, to Erevan, escorted by gen-
darmes. He was accompanied
by two Armenians, Sarkis Donigian
Prof.

and Gulbenk Bedrosian. Prof,
Zeki told to these two Armenians:
"I want to enjoy now myself."
and addressing the 27 arrested.
- "What do you think will happen,
when, now, just this moment, I kill
you all."

He with his revolver he killed
11 of 27 Armenians in a valley.
1. Rev. Agha Mikael, a young priest of
Little-Inje Su,
2. Boghos Kehya Hovagim Keyayan,

W478

Place of Despatch:

Kayseri

giving information

Decipher: Hon. President of the Court Martial, at Consol.

Reply to the telegram dated Febr. 4, 1919:

certified

As there ^{it is of} is not a great not of great importance
I have the honor to send 16 pieces of
telegrams, ^{asked for such} ~~as information~~ exchanged, between Shahab Bey,
the Commanding Officer of the Army and the
~~the government~~ ~~Commanding Officer of the Section of~~
Boghazlian,

Feb. 8, 1919

The Mut. Kemal

W478

Place of Despatch: Kayseri

Decipher: Hon. President of the Court
Martial at Consol.

Although it is not of great impor-
tance, I have the honor to send
sixteen pieces of certified telegrams
exchanged, giving informing each other,
between Shahab Bey, the Commanding
Officer of the Army and the Govt of Bo-
ghazlian.

(over)

Feb. 8, 1919, The Mutesarif. Kemal

W 479

Fifth Army Corps
Recruiting Office

Decipher: Govt of the Province
your Excellency:

Reply to the Hon. Note No 50, dated
Jan. 26, 1919

I have the honor to send the certified
copy of the ~~let~~ decoded telegram
~~sent~~ despatched from the Quarter of Kayseri
During the month of July 1915 by
Col. Shahab Bey, Commanding Offi-
cer of the Division ^{at} Kayseri
to ^{Col.} Khalil Rejai Bey, Commanding
Officer of the Army Corps,
It belongs to you to send orders.

the President of the Recruiting Office
of the Fifth Army Corps:
Col. Ali Kemal:

[Ali Kemal; is Ali Nejati].

W 478

Wesley's 1895
St. Andrew's School
Leaves for the 1895
1895
1895 4 6 35
(Tarikhli Sifeye)

Wesley's 1895
St. Andrew's
Leaves for the 1895
1895 4 6 35
(Tarikhli Sifeye)

5478

Mahreci Kayseri

Derhalide divan-ı harb-i örfi
Riyasetine telgraf

cevap 4 ş. 35 [tarikli şifreli]

Ehemmiyete şayan bir şey yok isede,
6 Şahab Beyle ~~Ş~~ kolordu Kumandanlığı
ve Boğazlıyan Kaymakamlığı beyne-
rinde cereyan muhaberata aid olup
Fırkadan ahzedilen, ahali kıta
telgraf suretinin takdim kılınıdır.
8 Şubat 35

5479

Mutasarrıf: Kemal

Beşinci Kolordü Hümayun
Ahzı Asker Heyeti

Ankaradan 27-1-35

Huzur Ali Vilâyetpenâhilerine

Akufetli Efendim,

26 Kanunusani 35 tarih ve 50 Numaralı tezke-
re-i aliyeleri cevabdır.

331 Senesi Temmuzun Zarfında Kayseri Furka
Kumandanı Minalay Şehab Bey tarafından
Minalay Halil Recai Bey Kayseri Merkezinden
şekillen şifkeli telgrafname metk-i musad-
dakasına matriyen takdim kılınmış olmakla
olbabde irade, Efendim, Hazretlerindir.

Beşinci Kolordu Ahzı Asker Heyetini Reisi, Minalay Ali Kemal

Ali Kemal Ali
Necatigün O Kurnaz

W 479

Govt of Ankara
Corresponding Secretariat

Confidential

Special No 51

Your Excellency;

I have the honor of including herewith the originals or certified copies of decoded telegrams despatched by Col Shahabeddin Beg, Commanding Officer of the Division at Kayseri that you asked for in telegram No 37 dated January 25, 1919 in reply to the telegram of the above-mentioned ^{of the} ~~the~~ ^{Plunder} Army Corps Recruiting Office No 606, dated January 27, 1919.

JAN. 28, 1919.

Signed) The Vali of Ankara:

Azmi.

To The Secretary:

February 8, 1919.

Legalized copies: February 8, 1919

To the Director^{at} of Public Security
Second Section.

5479

Ankara Vilâyeti

Mektubu Kâlemi

Mahrem

51 Hususi

Saadetle Efendim Hazretleri,

1334 senesinde Kayseri Fırka Kumandanı

Miralay Şehabettin Bey tarafından keşide
edilip aslının veya museddâk suretinin

Beşinci Kolordudan Ahzı ve tesyarı 25

Kanunusani 1335 tarihli ve 37 Numaralı
Şifre telgramnamelerinde işar buyurulan
şifre telgramnamelerin mezkûr Kolordun
rafnamelelerinde işar Ahzı Cısker Heyet-i
Rıyasatından 606 numaralı 27 Kanunusani 335

4
tarihli tezker-i cevabiye ile terdi olunan
surek mezkûr tezkerre ile beraber Peffen
takdim kılınmıştır, ol babde emm irade
Efendim Hazretlerindir.

28 Kanunusani 335

28 Jan. 1919

Ankara Valisi

Azmi

Zalib kâtibine/

8 Şubat 335

Asıllarına mütalâkâtın : 8/Şubat 335

Adliye ve Mezahib müdûriyeti
Umur Zatiye ikinci Şube

W 300

Emniyeti Umumiye Müdüriyeti
Valasına

Dahiliye Nezaretinin 16 Ağustos 331
tarihli telgrafnamesine cevap olmak
üzre Zor Mutasarrıflığına çekilmiş
olan 17 Ağustos 331 tarihli telgrafname
suretinin 19 Şubat 335 tarihli 2166/183
Numaralı tezkere-i valalarıyla memuriyeti
aciziye irsalındaki saik ve maks^{at}
anlaşılmadığından bu cihetin zeylen
izah buyurulması rica olunur.

[Tehcir

W 300 Hov
Decipherer; (Director of Public Security

W 300

Sivas Vilâyetine

cevap 29 Kanunusani 335 62 numaralı

Tahrirata

İcab edenlerden vuku bulan istizahat Hususyan Vahan ve hemşiresi hakklarında icra edilmeyip istisam ve şöhret sehvî olarak Hususyan Ohanes hakkında icra ettirilmiş olduğu anlaşıldı. İşarat-ı sabık ve şhile Hususyan Vahanın katlından ve hemşiresini ihafe ve tehdid ile nezdine almış olmasından dolayı tahkikat ve istizahat icra ettirilmesi neticesinin ba telgraf bildirilmesi evrakının posta ile gönderilmesi rica olunur.

[Tehcir Divan-ı Harb-i Örfî
Reisi].

Kemal Beye

Boğazlıyan kasa-
basiyla karriyelerde
1500 binbeşyüzden fazla
Ermeni katledilmiş
olduğunu ifadenize
atfen Boğazlıyan
Şube Reisi Mustafa
Bey tarafından Fırka
Kumandanlığına bil-
dirilmiş. Kayseri
Fırka Kumandanı da
Kolorduya bildirmiş.

Boğazlıyan Şube
Reisinin 18 Numaralı
14 Temmuz 331 tarihli
Şahabettin Beyin 17
Numaralı 14 Temmuz
331 tarihli şifreleri
mahlule okunsun;

Fırka Kumandanı
Beyin Kolorduya

(over)

Questions to Kemal Bey

Mustafa Bey, Commanding
officer of the Section of Boğazlıyan,
has informed the Commanding
Officer of the Division that you
had more than 1500 prisoners
of Boğazlıyan and villages
massacred ^{In turn,} The Commanding
Officer of the Division at
Kayseri had reported the same
fact to the Army Commander.

Let the decoded telegrams
of the Commanding Officer of
the Section of Boğazlıyan
No 18, dated July 14, 1915,
and No 17, dated July 14,
1915 be read:

Let the decoded telegram
despatched by
From the Commanding of-
ficer of the Division to ^{The} Army
corps

Çekdiği 169 Numaralı
14 Temmuz 331 ta-
rihli Şifre Mahlule
Okunsun.

Boğazlıyan Kazası-
da hareketi isyanıye
dair hiç bir delil
olmadığı işbu Şifrede
sazakaten itiraf
edilmiştir.

23 Temmuz 331 tari-
hinde kadar Boğazlıyan
Kasabasıyla Kayırla-
rında Senin 3660 Ermeni
Katlettiymiş olduğunu
Fırka Kumandanı
Şehabettin Beyin Kolorduya
Çekdiği 257 Numaralı
23 Temmuz 331 tarihli
Şifre mahlulunda muhar-
rezdir. İşbu miktar ancak
23 Temmuz a kadar
Katlolan Ermenilerin
miktarıdır.

Telephone:
Area Code 212 924-2116

No 169, dated July 14,
1915 be read:

^{coded}
In this telegram it is recog-
^{explicitly}nized that there has not
been any revolutionary
movement in the district
of Boghazlian.

The decoded telegram
No 257 dated July 23,
1915, despatched by
Shahabeddin Bey, Commu-
ding Officer of Division
to the Army Corps estab-
lished that ~~3660~~ you had
3660 Armenians of Boghazlian
and villages massacred until
July 23, 1915. This ^{amount} number
is the amount of Armenians
Killed up to date of

REV. G. GUEROUERIAN
Pastor

July 23, 1915.

NEW YORK

ARMENIAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

W 245

Şehab Beyle Zekai
ve Sami ve Nuzullah
Efendilerin iş bu yağ-
magirliklerinde hazır
bulunmuş olan Kayserili
müteveffa Miralay Osman
Beyin ^{da} mahkumu yüzbaş-
Arif Bey elyerm Trab-
zonda bulunmaktadur.
Arif Bey bu hale Kavyar
Hanında 95 Numaralı
odada mukim Mina
Efendiye dahi hikaye
etmiştir. Mümaileyh
Yüzbaş Arif Bey yağma
zamanında Miralay
Şehab Beyin maiyetinde
bulunmuştur.

W 245

Captain Arif Bey, son of late
Col. Osman Bey ^{of Kayseri}, now resident at
Trebizond, who was present
at during the pillage of
property by Shahab Bey,
Zekai Bey and Sami Bey,
Ef., and Nuzullah Ef.

also

Arif Bey has told this fact
to Mina Ef. at Khavyar
Khan, room No 95.

The above-mentioned Captain
Arif Bey was an officer at
in the Sirk of Col. Shahab
Bey during the pillage
of property.

ARMENIAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
NEW YORK

REV. G. GUERGUERIAN
Pastor

Telephone:
Area Code 212 924-2116

c/o St. Columba Rectory, 343 West 25th Street, New York, N. Y. 10001

Feyyaz Beye W 272

7 Şubat 335 tarihinde
Yozgat Evkaf Tahsildarı
Osman Efendiye çekmiş
olduğunuz telgrafta
« eniştem ile görüşün,
size gelirken söyle -
mişdim, anın bozul -
ması doğru değildir »,
denilmiş, bundan Mak -
sat nedir? Bozulma -
sını doğru görmediği -
niz şey nedir?

Yağmacılık için Muhasebeci
Vehbi Ef. ve Saire ile birleşmiş
ve Sarı Hamzalı Çiftliği,
Bourun Kışla, Hakak, ~~Ç~~
Çatı Kibiz, Bebek, Kara
Yakup, Ermeni Köylerini
yağma etmiş ve ettermiş
olduğunuz Fırka Kumandan -
lığının 168 numaralı
14 Temmuz 331 tarihli
telgrafından anlaşılıyor,
bu telgraf Ermenilerin
her türlü himaye-i

(over)

Questions to Feyyaz Bey

In the telegram you despa -
tched Feb, 7, 1919 to Osman
Ef, Tax Collector at Yozgat
you said : « Met my uncle,
I had ~~rem~~ recalled you when
I was coming to visit you, it
is not good shape to be in
bad terms with him. What
is the matter, you

The telegram No 168, dated
July 14, 1915, despatched by the
Division Commanding officer
shows you have, ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ company
of the Accountant Vehbi Ef.,
and others to pillage
property in Armenian villa -
ges of Sarı Hamza Çiftliği,
Bourun Kışla, Hakak,
Çatı - Kibiz, Bebek, Kara
Yakup, and you had
these villages pillaged.

This telegram has
been despatched

adilanneden mahrum
bulundukları bir
tarikte yani zulüm
zamanında çekil-
miştir; aleyhinde
davacılar tarafından
şimdi yapılmış bir
iftira olmadığının
gösteriyor.

at a time when the
Armenians were dep-
rived from all protec-
tion, i.e., during the
atrocities. This shows
that ~~the plaintiffs~~ it is
not an accusation made
now by the plain-
tiffs ~~who~~ who would
bring you to trial.

Telephone:
Area Code 212 924-2116

Rev. G. GUERCIERIAN
Pastor

ARMENIAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY
NEW YORK

W 494

Üsera-i harbiye
garnizonları heyet-i
teftişîye riyasetinde
bulunan Miralay Halil
Recai Beyin tahkik-i
seyyiat heyetince zapt-
edilmiş olan

12 Kanunuevvel

334 tarihli şهادetidir.

[Sual K]-Boğazlıyan Kaymakamı
olup Yozgat mutasarrıf
vekâletinde bulunan
Kemal Bey'den Ermeni
tehcirine müteallik
telgraf aldınız mı?

[Cevap K]-Kayseri Fırka
Kumandanı Miralay
Şahap Bey vasıtasıyla,
Boğazlıyan'da üçyüzümü,
dört yüzümü Ermeni imha
ettik mealinde bir şifre
telgrafname aldım ve
aynen Başkumandanlık

over

Before the Inquiry Commission

This is the testimony given
on Dec. 12, 1918, by Col.
Khalil Rejai Bey, Inspector
of Prisoners of War
in the concentration camp

[Question] = Have you received
any telegram from Kemal
Bey, Kaymakam of Bo-
ghazlian and then sub-
sequently acting Mut. of
Yozgat?

[Answer] - I received a
telegram through Col. Şahab
Bey, Commanding Officer of
the Division at Kayseri,
informing that 300 or 400
Armenians of Boghazlian
were massacred. I wrote
in my turn the same to

ARMENIAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

NEW YORK

REV. G. GUERGUERIAN
Pastor

Telephone:
Area Code 212 924-2116

Vekâletine yazdım. Bu tel-
grafın tarihi üçyüz otuzbir
senesi Temmuz idi, hangi
gün olduğu hatırlamıyorum
değildir, Kayseri Merke-
zinden Ankaraya çekilmişti,
bu telgraf Ankarada
Kolordu Kumandanlık
Vekâleti dosyasında
mervuttur.

Miralay Halil Kocaî.

the High Command. The
date of this telegram was
July 1915, I don't remember
which day. It was des-
patched from the center
of Kayseri. This tele-
gram is preserved
in the files of the
Army Command at Anka-
ra.

Col. Khalil Kojai. 1)

1) Khalil Kojai Bey gave the
same testimony also before the
Court Martial in the Presence of
Kemal Bey and Shahabeddin Bey;

Tevfik Beye

Okunsun.

- İşte ehemmiyetsiz

Bir şeymiş, sen de orada
imişsin.

- Bin beşyüzden (1500)

fazla katledildiği

Boğazlıyan Şube rei-
sinin 18 Numaralı

14 Temmuz tarihli,

Furkanın 167 Numaralı

14 Temmuz tarihli,

Furkanın 169 Numaralı

14 ~~tarik~~ Temmuz tarihli

- Jandarma Çavuşu Hüseyin
Arıcı nerede dir?

"Mahall-i müretteblerine
sevkedildi" nede demek
ne demek tir?

Bundan maksat katl
ve itlâf edildi demek-
midir?

Kolordunun Kayseri Furka
vekâletine 27 30 Numarada
mühim ve müstacel dir
işaretle 23 Temmuz 331
tarihli şifre.

Questions to Tevfik Bey

Let the document be read.

- Here it is so a fait without any
importance, you too, you were there,

The Commanding officer of the
Section of Boghazlian, ^{in his telegram} No 18, dated
July 14 [1915], The Commanding of-
ficer of the Division, in his telegram
No 167, dated July 14, [1915],
as well as in the telegram No
160, dated July 14, establish
that more than 1500 Armenians
were massacred.

What steps did you take
concerning Hussein Avni Chavush?

^{What it means:}
"They have been sent to
their destination"

Does it means that the intent
was to kill and annihilate?

^{decoded}
Let the telegram of the Army to the
Commanding officer of the Division
at Kayseri, No 2730, dated 23
July 23, 1915, with mention important
and urgent be read.

15

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE TURKISH COURT-MARTIAL
OF KAYSERİ
IN CONNECTION
WITH THE ARMENOCİDE

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri ~~is~~ *should* not ~~to~~ be confused with the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople, which ~~was~~ ^{had been} established by ~~Imperial~~ ^{Edict} decree of December ~~18~~, 1918, ^{its} and whose function was to prosecute and mete out punishment to those Turks responsible for the massacre of the Armenians.

This latter Court-Martial embarked upon its official task on February 5, 1919 and for the first time, sentenced ~~the~~ ¹ kaimakan of Boğazlıyan, Kemal Bey, to death. Kemal Bey

1 The vilâyets of the Ottoman Empire were subdivided into sanzaks governed by mutesarrifs, kazas governed by kaymakams, nahies governed by mudurs, and mahalles governed by muhtars.

These ~~geographical~~ ^{phonographic} subdivisions also constituted an hierarchical order, politically speaking; therefore, it is not possible to use English words to refer to the civil authorities of

16
16
2
was chosen governor by the Turkish Government on August 5, 1915^{in order} to exterminate the Armenians living in the region of Yozgat. *He replaced Genial Bey, who*

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri was *refused to carry out* *established* *set up* in 1914, and functioned until 1918; its *primary purpose* *the orders of* *massacre.* ~~job~~ was to sentence ~~the~~ Armenians to death or to legitimize the Armenocide at least during the initial period of the massacre.

The official documents contained in the archives of the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople shed a great deal of light particularly on the Armenocidal action of the Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri.

During the course of the preparation of this monograph, we have before us the documents of the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople.

perpetrators
of the
massacre
After the massacre of the Armenians, the Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri continued its proceedings, ~~particularly~~ *against* bringing to trial only those ~~massacres~~ *of* the Armenians who had not shared their plundered booty with the Turkish Government and the "Union and Progress" Party of Young Turks because the Turkish Minister of Justice Piri Zade Ibrahim Bey had each specific region due to the absence of a similar administrative structure in English-speaking countries.

The "Responsible Secretaries" or "Delegates" represented in the provinces and districts the Central Committee of the Union and Progress Party of Young Turks. *They organized these* *Teskilat-ı Mahsusa* gangs to carry out the massacres of the Armenians and the pillaging of their possessions.

legalized the killing of the Armenians and forbidden all Turkish judges and attorneys-general from taking action against those involved in the massacre of the Armenians; however the right was reserved to try them for their corrupt activities in regard to the dividing up of booty and not for the massacre carried out.

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri was composed of the following military personnel: The president was Major Şahabeddin Bey or Küçük Şehap who was succeeded by the military kaimakam Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik Bey. Zia Bey was the Attorney General. The other members were Kâzım Bey of Constantinople and the commandant of the gendarmerie, Topal ² Lutfi Bey. The recorder of the minutes was Nâzi Zâde İrfan Bey, one of the notables of Kayseri.

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri received its immediate and unofficial instructions from the Special Delegate, Cemil Bey, who was sent from Constantinople to Kayseri, and worked in accord with the governor of Kayseri, Zekâi Bey, who was succeeded afterwards by the close friend and co-worker of Talât Paşa, Ahmet Midhat Bey.

In effect, the official activity of the Court Martial of Kayseri was directed by the War Ministry,

*x to bring their
secret instructions
of the Committee
of U. & P. Party*

12
18

f

which relayed its instructions and orders to *Miralay Halil Kojai*,
acting the commander of the Fifth Army Corps of *An-*
kara who, in turn, transmitted the same orders
always by means of coded telegrams, to *the* *Colonel Shehabeddin Bey*,
commander of the Fifteenth ~~Army~~ Division of
Kayseri, and the latter would convey them to
the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri.

First, Küçük Şahap, then mainly Attorney
General Zia Bey excessively exploited the au-
thority invested in them as officials of the
Court-Martial to get rich and, considering the
bribes given to them insufficient, they sen-
tenced to death those Armenians whom they had
promised to release in exchange for certain
sums given and accepted.

Insofar as the bribes were concerned,
the principal mediators were the Greek lawyer
Ayan Oğlu Neofitos, and the Armenian Mihran
Yaziciyan.

The Attorney-General Zia Bey was offi-
cially indicted for accepting bribes but,
because of the plentiful number of bribes re-
ceived by him, he, in turn, was also able to
silence the prosecutors and officials of the
Court by bribing them.

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri started functioning principally in the beginning of June 1915.

Among others summoned to appear before the Court-Martial was the Primate of Kayseri, Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, who, before the war, had gone to Etchmiadzin to receive episcopal unction from the Catholicos, *George V, Soorenian*.

The accusation was levelled at the Primate that, during the course of his trip in Russia, he had taken part in a congress of Armenians that was held there and whose purpose, according to official Turkish sources, had been to establish an ^{auto nomous} ~~Armenian principality~~ in Armenia.

The commander of the Fifteenth Army Division of Kayseri, Major Şahabeddin Bey, in a coded telegram, appealed to Miralay Recayi Bey, commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara and requested him to have lifted, through the intercession of the Minister of War, the reserved privilege of the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople, according to which an Armenian bishop could not be summoned to court without the formal acquiescence of the Patriarch and, in that way, make it possible to remove Bishop Khosrov from the Court-Martial of Kayseri, exile and prosecute him in his absence. Şahabeddin found

the Primate's presence in the city dangerous.

He said in his telegram: "Until this order reaches here and is carried out, we shall be obliged to wait for a certain period of time, time which the Primate will undoubtedly use to stir up trouble and spread propaganda.

"Therefore his presence here is inopportune. Action on his case can be taken in the future in absentia; I appeal to you to do what is necessary to exile him to such a place as Selefkia in the district of Mot where there's not a single Armenian and inform me".

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Halil Recayi Bey, gave the following reply to the telegram dated June 2, 1915:

"With the exception of the deputies and senators, any person, no matter who he may be, can be summoned to appear before the Court-Martial. There is no need to request the intervention of the Patriarchate to have the Bishop Efendi brought to court. Summon him immediately and begin the necessary legal investigation. I wrote to the Ministry concerning the matter of his exile."

On June 3, 1915, Halil Recayi Bey sent a wire to Enver Paşa in Constantinople concerning

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1
the "revolutionary agitation and complicity" of the Armenian Bishop of Kayseri and requested that the latter be exiled.

On June 4, 1915, Enver Paşa's secretary, İsmail Bey, replied from Constantinople that the Minister of War had approved the order to exile the Primate of Kayseri.

On June 8, 1915, Halil Recayi sent this order to Kayseri and added: "The Minister...orders the speeding up of the course of the trial and the verdict to be given, together with the attendant papers, to be forwarded to him."

Without even waiting for the order from the Minister in Constantinople, the military commander of Ankara had already beforehand ordered the exile of the Primate.

And the Court-Martial, without waiting for any order, had already pronounced judgement and sentenced the Primate of Kayseri to fifteen years of hard labor.

On June 9, 1915, Şahabeddin Bey sent a telegram from Kayseri to Ankara with the following words: "During the course of the proceedings, it was proved that the Bishop of Kayseri, Khosrov Efendi, was well informed about the preparation for revolution. Since extenuating circumstances were granted in his case, the Court-Martial today

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handed down its verdict, sentencing the accused to fifteen years of hard labor according to the provision set forth in Article 45 of the Penal Code. The legal papers will be sent to you to be approved."

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, sent a wire on June 10, 1915, to the Minister of War in Constantinople, informing him of the sentence passed on the Primate of Kayseri, Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, and forwarded the Court-Martial papers requesting approval of the sentence for execution.

The main reason advanced for this sentence was that Bishop Khosrov supposedly had participated in the revolutionary movement when he had gone to Etchmiadzin before the war.

Strict measures were taken to prevent the Primate from getting away. On June 15, 1915, Halil Recayi Bey, in a coded telegram sent from Ankara, instructed Major Şahabeddin Bey to keep Bishop Khosrov under custody.

Again from Ankara, Halil Recayi Bey sent a coded telegram to Major Şahabeddin in Kayseri, informing him that the Minister of War in Constantinople found the punishment decided on in the verdict handed down against the Primate of

23

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Kayseri insufficient and ordered a stiffer sentence to be passed. Şahabeddin passed the Minister's orders on to the President of the Court Martial of Kayseri, demanding that the case of Bishop Khosrov be reviewed and instructing that he be sentenced to death in accordance with the provision set forth in Article 54 and not in Article 45.

The commander Miralay, in a coded telegram dated June 16, 1915, said to Şahabeddin: "I am returning to you the enclosed documents and attendant papers which you had sent me in your letter dated June 10, 1915 and numbered 188 which concerns the Bishop of Kayseri, Khosrov Efendi, who was indicted on the charge of complicity in the revolutionary movement. I ask you to examine them once again and pass the necessary sentence in accordance with the telegram of the Minister of War which I relayed to you in my telegram dated June 15, 1915 and numbered 2395 and in accordance with the provision set forth in the attached clause of Article 54 of the Civil Penal Code."

The same Miralay Halil Recayi, in another telegram dated June 17, 1915, replied to Şahabeddin: "The sentence handed down to the above-

mentioned Bishop Khosrov was considered insufficient. The legal papers were returned to the Court-Martial of Kayseri so that a new sentence be passed, taking into consideration the content of the instructions of the High Command relayed directly in the telegram dated June 15 , 1915 and numbered 2395 and in the afore-mentioned Court-Martial papers attached."

The Court-Martial of Kayseri, in accordance with the highest order received, sentenced the Primate of Kayseri to be hanged and relayed the death sentence to Miralay Recayi Bey in Ankara in the following telegram: "I am sending you, for approval, the enclosed attached records which contain the verdict handed down against the Primate of Kayseri and the vicinity, who has been one of the leaders of the preparation for revolution and the movement to set ^{up} a future Armenian principality."

This telegram was signed by the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri, Tefik Bey, with the following title: "Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik, President of the Court-Martial of the Fifth Army Corps".

The first sentence handed down against the Primate charged him only as being an accomplice

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in the revolution; the second death sentence charged him as author of the revolution and founder of a principality in Armenia.

On June 25, 1915, Miralay Halil Reca'i Bey relayed the death sentence passed against the Primate of Kayseri, ~~Khosrev Behrigian~~, from Ankara to the ~~Minister of War in Constantinople~~ ^{office} ~~and requested that the sentence be approved for execution.~~ ^{approval of the} ~~Stamboul~~

Without waiting for the approval, the Turkish authorities of Kayseri abducted the Primate and sent him away to be killed.

On July 15, 1915, on behalf of the Minister of War, Suleyman Fethi Bey sent a message from ~~Constantinople~~ ^{Istanbul} in a coded telegram to the effect that an imperial ~~decree~~ ^{Edict} had been issued, approving the death sentence passed against the Armenian Bishop of Kayseri, a copy of which was to be sent to the commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, Halil Racai Bey.

On July 16, 1915, the same Suleyman Fethi Bey sent a coded telegram from ~~Constantinople~~ ^{Constantinople} with a very urgent stipulation, informing the recipient that the Minister of War ordered ^{directly} the governor of Kayseri, Ahmet Midhat Bey, to postpone the carrying out of the death sentence

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issued with regard to Bishop Khosrov Behrigian until further notice.

The same Ahmed Midhat Bey, Governor of Kayseri, informed Major Şahabeddin Bey, Commander of the Fifteenth Army Division of Kayseri, that the execution of the death sentence passed down against Bishop Khosrov Behrigian had been postponed until further notice.

The Minister of War, Enver Paşa, personally expressed the desire in a coded telegram to know the reasons for the sentencing of the Armenian Primate of Kayseri.

On July 21, 1915, the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri, Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik Bey, by way of his superiors, sent a telegram to the Minister of War, explaining the reasons for the sentencing of the Primate of Kayseri to death:

- a. Bishop Khosrov Behrigian had gone to Russia.
- b. He had taken part in a congress held there.
- c. He had returned to Kayseri to inform the Armenians of the decisions taken at this same congress.
- d. Bishop Khosrov was one of the heads of the party committee.

For these main reasons, the Court-Martial of Kayseri had sentenced the Primate of Kayseri, Bi-

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13

shop Khosrov Behrigian, to death *penalty on gallows.*

On August 7, 1915, Miralay Halil Recaî Bey in Ankara sent Major Şahabbeddin in Kayseri the approved copy of the imperial decree which commuted the death sentence of Bishop Khosrov to perpetual hard labor.

All these formalities were being taken simply to cover up a reality, for Bishop Khosrov had already been put to death while being exiled.

The instructions contained in Enver's circular ³ may be summarized in the following five points:

- a. The Courts-Martial have affirmed that the Armenians everywhere are endeavoring, by all means, to establish an Armenia.
- b. The Court-Martial of Constantinople has already condemned to death those Armenians who are working for the same end.
- c. There are courts-martial which are not going deeper into the reasons for the sentence and are satisfied to pronounce ordinary punishments.

³ For the full text of Enver Paşa's coded circular, see Appendix 1.

- 28
- 14
- d. The Minister of War makes it obligatory that uniform jurisprudence be applied in all the courts-martial and that the Armenians who are favorably disposed towards the goal of the creation of an Armenia shall be sentenced to death.
 - e. Enver demands that these instructions be forwarded confidentially to all Turkish courts-martial which, with the application of the same jurisprudence, shall condemn the Armenians to death without exception.

And so the Turkish courts-martial began their task and the death sentences of the Armenians followed each other with extreme rapidity.

On June 29, 1915, the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Halil Recaî Bey, relayed from Ankara orders contained in Enver's circular to the commander of the Fifteenth Army Division, Major Şahabeddin Bey, and recommended that the Court-Martial of Kayseri hand down the uniform death sentence.

"And in this way", said the Turkish commander, "have uniform jurisprudence applied in all the Courts-Martial."

"This is the instruction of the highest

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15
command. I urge you to pronounce judgement upon the Armenians accordingly."

..."ve bu suretle bilumum divan^ı harblerce tehvidi tahkikat edilmesi bu kerrede baş k^umandanlık vekâletinden tebliğ buyurulmakle Ermeniler hakkında verilecek kararın buna göre itası tegit olunur."

This instruction had not yet been dispatched to the court-martial; however, the same courts had already begun to sentence the Armenians to death. *deliver death penalty for*

Halil Reçai Bey, on June 28, 1915, informed the Minister of War in Constantinople that:

Eighty three Armenians have been exiled to Aleppo by the Nigdeh road according to the decision handed down by the Court-Martial of Kayseri and approved by the Governor of Kayseri;

Thirty six Armenian ~~soldiers~~ have been sentenced to death by the Court-Martial of Kayseri and have been driven to Aleppo via Sivas;

Note that "being driven" via Sivas or Diarbekir means being massacred along the way at some isolated spot.

With the death sentences of the Court-Martial the Commander of the Kayseri Army Division, Major Şahabeddin Bey, and the Commander of the Army

Corps, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, had a "blaze of glory", replete with a whole new set of "honors".

Halil Recayi Bey, in accordance with information received from his subordinates, informed the Ministry of War in Constantinople, in a coded telegram, of the number of Armenians condemned to death and their exile.

July 1, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that twenty-six Armenians, whose deportation was decided upon by the Court-Martial of Kayseri, were driven twice to Aleppo via Sivas."

July 3, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that twenty-eight other Armenians were banished from Kayseri to Aleppo via Sivas."

July 6, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency for your enlightenment that last night sixty Armenians were driven to Aleppo from the Kayseri region."

July 8, 1915: "I have the honor of informing you that tonight 134 Armenians were exiled."

By July 15, 1915, the number of Armenians sentenced by the Court-Martial of Kayseri had

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reached 446.

The Commander of the Ankara Army Corps, Halil Recayi Bey, had these kinds of "honors" to relay many times hence to the Minister of War in Constantinople concerning the exile to unknown places of Armenians condemned to death.

However, there came a time when the chief of police and the Governor of Kayseri, clearly with administrative authority, functioned in place of the Court-Martial.

The chief of police would prepare a list of Armenians to be sentenced to death; the Governor would approve that list while the military commander, in turn, would carry out the formality of exile and death.

On July 12, 1915, Major Halil Recayi Bey inquired from Ankara by telegram of the military commander of Kayseri, Şahabeddin Bey, as follows:

"Were the subjects in question - the fifty-one Armenians - sentenced by the Court-Martial and was their exile considered necessary on the grounds that the Turks suspect them?"

"In the latter case, does the military authority also regard them as suspects?"

And Major Şahabeddin replied from Kayseri

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on July 16, 1915:

"I have the honor of informing you that some of the individuals in question were sentenced to be exiled by the Court-Martial; however, the vast majority of them are being exiled administratively by civil authority".

"The fact that those recently exiled are suspect has been established according to the prepared lists of the police which have been approved by the Mutesarrif and sent to the commander of the Army Division".

*lists prepared
by the police and
approved by the
Mutesarrif*

Once again the commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, Miralay Recayi Bey, expressed the desire to understand what was happening to those Armenians sentenced and exiled and what their destination was.

With this purpose, Halil Recayi sent a telegram dated, July 22, 1915:

"Merkumeynin ne mürettâbâtı olarak nereye sevk edildiklerinin iyyazhen inbası?"

And on the same date, he received the following answer:

"22 Temmuz 331 tarihli şifreye cevapdır."

"Mezkûr Ermeniler müzir olduklarından dolayı jandarma çavuşı Hüseyin Avni vedâtıyla katledildikleri maaruzdur".

"I urge you to explain to me where and in which direction the individuals in question are being driven?"

"This is the answer of the ciphered telegram of July 22, 1915:

"I have the honor of informing you that the afore-mentioned Armenians were massacred under the supervision of gendarme officer Hüseyin Avni, because they were dangerous".

The commander of the Army Division of Kayseri, Major Şahabeddin Bey, sent a telegram from Kayseri on July 23, 1915 to Halil Recayi Bey in Ankara as follows:

"Şimdiye kadar Boğazlıyan kasabası ile kurası dahilinde bulunan Ermenilerden Boğazlıyan kaimakamı vasıtasıyla 3660 Ermeninin katl edilmiş olduğu şübe reyasetinin işarı telğrafnamesine atfen mâruzdur."

"I have the honor of informing you that, according to the telegram of divisional chief of Boğazlian, 3660 Armenians from the town and villages of Boğazlian have been massacred until now under the supervision of the kaimakam."

And Halil Recayi, in turn, had the "honor" of conveying this number to the Minister of War.

In 1919, the former Major Şahabeddin Bey of Kayseri tried to deny his signature on the telegram before the Court-Martial in Constantinople. At that time, during the session of the Court-Martial held on February 24, 1919, the President of the Court-Martial ordered the secretary to read Şahabeddin's telegram and show him his signature.

Şahabeddin Bey, like a delicate woman, felt a faint coming on and pleaded for them to give him a chair to sit on.

When Şahabeddin recovered from having fainted, the Attorney-General of the Court-Martial declared that, no matter how much Şahabeddin tried to deny his signature on the telegrams, nevertheless those telegrams shall always remain authentic.

On February 16, 1919, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in Ankara, testified as follows before the Court-Martial of Constantinople:

"I related that Şahabeddin Bey had sent me a ciphered telegram from Kayseri, that he had received from Bogazlian announcing that 3,660 Armenians were massacred. I communicated the same telegram as it was to the Ministry of War."

Krieger

Appendix 1

TURKISH TEXT OF

ENVER PAŞA'S CIPHERED CIRCULAR

Şifre Tamim

Muhtelif memaliki ecnebiyede, hafi ve celi, akd eyledikleri kongrelerde, tahtı karare aldıkları veçhile, tedabiri icraiye tevessül, ve bomba, ve dinamit, ve silah gibi alâtı muharribei nariye tedarik ettikleri, gerek dersaadet, ve gerek diğer divanı harbı örfillerce, icra kılınan tahkikatla, sabit olan Ermeni komitecilerinin yektik ile irtibatı tebeyyun eden, ceyayimi muhtelifelerinde maksadı müsterek, muhtar olduğu, tahkikatı cariye ile, mertebeli subute isal edilerek, keyfiyet dersaadet divanı harbı mıntakasında olvech ile tafsil ve tasrih kılındı.

Ve bilcümle elsafı ile, tezahur eden cürme, ve esası maksat, ve teşebbüsün derecesine nazaren kanunu umumiye cezanın elli dördüncü maddesinin zeyle ahkâmı tatbik edildiği halde, diğer bazı divanı harbı örfiller-

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ce, tamikatı lâzımeden zuhul ile, yalnız emali mahrusa ahalisinden bulunan Ermenileri İslamlar aleyhine tahrik maksadıyle, tertibatı ihtilâliyyede bulunduklarının zekri ile, iktifa ve ona göre, tatbikat icra kılınması, muhtelif divanı harblarda takibi ^llizaruretin tecvil edilmekle beraber, ceraimi mürtebitadan olduğu derkâr olan, efal için suveri muhtelifede tatbikatı intac eylediği anlaşılmış, vebu ise, mekasıdı kanuniye ile menviyate muvafik görülememiş olmakla, işin gereği gibi tamikı ile tevhid tatbikat edilmesi, hususunun mıntakanız dahilindeki divanı harbî örfiyelere sureti minasibe ve mahremanede tebliği.

28 Haziran 331

Harbiye Nazırı

Enver

W 450

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(TRANSLATION)

Ciphered Circular

It has been established, during the course of investigations held by the Courts-Martial in Constantinople as well as in the provinces, that the members of Armenian Committees have made the decision, in congresses held in various foreign countries, secretly or publicly, to organize the revolution by resorting to direct action with weapons and other means of destruction such as bombs, dynamite, arms and appropriate publications.

The various inter-related plots these committees organized, establish that they are pursuing a common goal of creating an autonomous and independent Armenia.

This has been proved during the enquiries which have been held. The Court-Martial of Constantinople explained in detail and pointed out distinctly the crimes committed [by the Armenian Committees] within the limits of its jurisdiction. It [the Court-Martial] investigated the nature of the crimes committed, with all qualifying elements, the goal and the importance

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of the action and applied the provisions of the paragraph attached to Article Fifty-four of the General Penal Code.

I am discovering that some other Courts-Martial are neglecting to examine in depth the reasons for this movement and not retaining the misdemeanor of preparing for revolution by exciting Armenians against the Moslems of the Ottoman Empire, organizing prosecutions and applying ordinary punishments.

Although this may be allowed in some Courts-Martial because of extenuating circumstances, the bond, however, that exists among the perpetrators of several crimes, leaves no doubt any longer; the procedure of applying various punishments would create a lack of uniformity in the manner of repression.

This is contrary to the purpose of the legislator and our goal.

Therefore, I urge you to communicate the necessary orders, confidentially and appropriately, to all courts-martial in the area of your jurisdiction in order to conduct deep enquiries and unify the jurisprudence.

June 28, 1915

The Minister of War
Enver

Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, Primate of Kayseri and vicinity, was considered, according to the contents of Turkish official documents

- 1) "Participation in the uprising and revolutionary movement has been established during the course of the trial"

Khateb Rejai to War Office, Aug. 7, 1915

- 2) "He had been in Russia participating in the congress of the Armenian Committee, that he has returned to Kayseri bringing the decision of the Congress to the families and Armenians & finally he was one of the members of the Committee"

Kh. Rejai to Enver Pasha, July 21, 1915
High Command

- 3) "It has been formally established that the revolutionary movements of the Armenians, their cursed organizations and preparations, are aspiring to create an autonomous Armenia."

Kh. Rejai to

"President of the Court Martial
of Kayseri,

"President of the Court Martial
of Ankara"

June 29, 1915

(over)

4) "The sentence handed down against Khosrov, Pirmate of said city (Kayseri &) and vicinity, who is one of the authors of the revolutionary movement trying to create a future Armenian Principality"

Kh. Rejai, to War Office, June 25, 1915

5) "Khosrov Ef. Pirmate of Kayseri, sentenced as an accomplice to the revolutionary movement"

Kh. Rejai, to the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri,
June 16, 1915

6) "During the course of the trial, it has been established that Khosrov Ef. Pirmate of Kayseri, was aware of the revolutionary preparations"

He was granted mitigating circumstances, sentenced by the C.M. to 15 years of hard labor.

Shahab to Kh. Rejai, June 9, 1915.

Enquiry Commission instituted by Sultan Mehmet^d
VI Vahideddin on November ⁸ 21, 191⁸, established
many facts and collected many documents concerning
the ^{gen}genocide of Armenian people.

December 1918, Mazhar² Bey asked questions to
Kemal Bey, ^{former}Kaimikam of Boghazlian and ^{former}Acting Mutes-
sarif of Yozgat:

"Concerning official documents, order had been
given to burn them. Consequently there was an order
not to preserve them (documents).

Question.- Who gave the order to burn the docu-
ments you are speaking about?

Answer.- These were the orders and instructions
forwarded by the Ministry of the Interior. ^{nat} Affairs.

Were the/
Question.- Orders open or coded?

Answer.- All orders concerning the deportation,
~~were~~ given by the Government, were coded."

These questions and answers are signed by Mazhar
Bey and Kemal Bey.

~ J.A.J. - No 5489-5494.
:.....:

The Turkish Court Martial in Constantinople sentenced
to death on April 8, 1919, Kemal Bey, kaimakam of Boghaz-
lian and Acting Mutessarif of Yozgat, author of the
^{gen}genocide of the Armenian people in Yozgat district
and Boghazlian county.

The ^{verdict}judgment established and confirmed definitely
~~that~~ and officially that, "some military officers

Turkish
Text

had exchanged between each other communications concerning" the ~~genocide~~ of Armenian ~~people~~ people, and many of the Governors General and Mutessarifs preserved these official documents to prove, if necessary, that they had acted in accordance with the orders of the Central Government.1

1. See ^{in 2 col.} ~~"Takvim-i Vekayi"~~, Official Turkish ^{Journal} ~~Ga-~~ zette, published by the Government in Constantinople, No. 3617, edited on August 7, 1919, containing the ^{verdict} judgment of the ~~authors and~~ responsible of the ^{gen} genocide ~~of the Armenians~~ ⁱⁿ of that area.

.....

The Turkish Court Martial urged the Ministry X of the Interior to collect official documents concerning the ^{gen} genocide of ~~the Armenian people~~.

Faik Bey, President of the Enquiry Commission, instituted on November ~~21~~, 1918, to establish the ^{those} ~~authors and~~ responsible of the ^{gen} genocide, officially urged the Minister of ~~the~~ Interior to ^{deal affairs} ~~find up~~ the official Turkish documents relating to the ^{gen} genocide of ~~the Armenian people~~, in a ^{order} ~~ciphered~~ telegram No 78, dated Februray 4, 1919 to ~~the~~q Jemal Bey, Minister of ~~the~~ Interior, ^{real} Affairs

"We urge your Ministry to send us a resumé of the curriculum vitae of Kemal Bey, ^{former/} Kaimakam of Boghazlian ~~and Mutessariff~~ and let we know for which

Turkish
Tent

service he had ~~been~~ promotion in his position. He is imprisoned and accused of having the Armenians of Boghazlian massacred and exterminated, and having their property confiscated. The Court Martial now is trying him. We urge ~~him~~ to send us the request ^adem~~ing~~ the promotion in his position, as well as the legalized copies of the ciph^{er}ed telegrams sent to Ankara.

February 4, 1919.

The President of the Court

for Deportations:

Faik".

Reference
Azmi Bey, Vali of Ankara answered in a telegram No. 1041 and order No. 16982/5, dated February 9, 1919, and despatched to the President of the Court Martial ~~at~~ of Constantinople, informing him that he had forwarded by "post the legalized copies of ciph^{er}ed telegrams".

"Though it is not very important, I herewith include sixteen telegrams exchanged between the Commander Shehab Bey and the kaimakam of Boghazlian."

February 9, 1919.

The Vali of Ankara:

Azmi".

et
Hussameddin Haydar Bey, Secretary in the Department of Justice and Religious Affairs, legalized with his signature and the seal of the Office, ciph^{er}ed documents and sent them officially to the Court Martial:

JAJ, No 5288

" I have the honor to include herewith the dossier of Hampartzoom Efendi, member of the Court of Appeal of Yozfat, arrested and exiled with the other Armenians of Yo^zgat, co^mprising a communication or telegram of the Mutessarif of that locality and telegrams of the Governorate of Ankara.

February 9, 1919.

Hussamed^{tt}din Haydar."

JAJ. W 248.

Appendix

pages

- 1- ^{coded} Telegram of Colonel Shahabeddin Bey
to Colonel Khalil Rejai Bey, June 2, 1915
- 2- ^{De} Coded Telegram of Col. Khalil Rejai Bey
to Col. Shahabeddin, June 3, 1915 —
- 3- ^{De} Coded Telegram of Col. Khalil Rejai Bey
to War Office, June 3, 1915 —
- 4- ^{De} Coded Telegram of War Office
to Col. Khalil Rejai Bey, June 4, 1915 —
- 5- ^{De} Coded Telegram of Col. Kh. R. Bey
to Col. Shahabeddin Bey, June 8, 1915 —
- 6- ^{De} Coded Telegram of Col. Sh. Bey
to Col. Kh. R. Bey, June 9, 1915 —
- 7- ^{De} Coded Tel. of Col. Kh. R. Bey
to War Office, June 10, 1915 —
- 8- ^{De} Coded Tel. of ^{Lieut. Col.} Kaymakam, Tervik Bey
to Col. Kh. R. Bey, June 10, 1915 —
- 9- ^{De} Coded Tel. of Col. Kh. R. Bey
to Col. Sh. Bey, June 13, 1915 —
- 10- ^{De} Coded Tel. of Col. Kh. R. Bey
to ^{Lieut. Col.} Kaymakam, Tervik Bey, June 16, 1915 —
- 11- ^{De} Coded Tel. of Col. Kh. R. Bey
to Col. Sh. Bey, June 17, 1915 —
- 12- ^{De} Coded Tel. of Lieut. Col. T. Bey
to Col. Kh. R. B, June 21, 1915

- 13 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Sh. Bey
to Col. Kh. R. Bey June 24, 1915 —
- 14 - Deciphered Circular of Talaat Bey
to The Governors, June 22, 1915 —
- 15 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Kh R B
to Col Sh. Bey June 25, 1915 —
- 16 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Kh R B
to War Office June —
- 17 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Sh B
to Col. Kh. R B June 25, 1915 —
- 18 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Kh. R B
to War Office, June 25, 1915 —
- 19 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Kh R B
to Col. Sh. B June 27, 1915 —
- 20 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Sh B
to Col. Kh R B June 27, 1915 —
- 21 - Decoded Tel of Col. Sh. B
to Col. Kh. R B, June 28, 1915 —
- 22 - Decoded Tel of Col. Kh R B
to War Office, June 28, 1915 —
- 23 - Decoded Circular of Enver Pasha
to Army Corps Commanders June 28, 1915 —
- 24 - Decoded Tel. of Col. Kh R B
to Col Sh. Bey June 28, 1915 —

Very Confidential

- 25 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel of Col. Kh R B
to Presidents Courts - Martial
of Kayseri & Ankara, June 29, 1915 -
- 26 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel. of Col. Sh. B
to Col Kh R B, June 20th, 1915 -
- 27 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel of Col Sh. B ³⁰
to Col. Kh. R. B, June 30, 1915 -
- 28 - Same
- 29 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel of Col. Kh. R B July 1, 1915 -
to War Office July 1, 1915 -
- 30 - Same ~~Decoded~~ Tel of Col. Sh. B
to Col Kh. R. B, July 2, 1915 -
- 31 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel. of Col. Kh. R. B
to War Office, July 3, 1915 -
- 32 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel. of Col Sh. B
to Col. Kh. R B, July 4, 1915 -
- 33 - Same
" 5, 1915 -
- 34 - ~~Decoded~~ Tel. of Col. Kh R B
to War Office July 6, 1915 -
- 35 - Sh
to R " 8, 1915 -
- 36 - Same
" 11, 1915 -

37-	R	
	to Sh	July 12 -
38-	Sh	
	to R	" 12 -
39-	faahh	
		" 13 -
40	Sh	
	to R	" 15 -
41-	R	
	to War Office	" 15 -
42-	War Office	
	to R	" 15 -
43-	R	
	to W. Office	" 16 -
44-	W. Office	
	to R	" 16 -
45-	Very Urgent Tel. of War of.	
	to R	" 16 -
46-	Sh to R	" 19
47-	Enver to R.	20, 20
48-	Sh. R. to Enver	" 21
49-	Mustafa to R	" 22
50-	Sh. to Mustafa	" 22
51-	Mustafa to Kh. R	" 22
52-	Kh. R to Sh	Aug. 7

~~Here is~~ the translation: "I urge you to explain ^{what} to me where and in which direction the individuals in question are being ^{(sent) taken} driven."

Answer: "I ^{am pleased to advise} have the honor of informing you that the afore-mentioned Armenians were massacred under the ^{orders directed by} supervision of gendarme officer Hussein Avni, because they were ^{considered to be} dangerous." ^{persons}

~~The~~ commander of the Army Division of Kayseri, Major Shahabeddin Bey, sends a telegram from Kayseri on July 23, 1915 to Khalil Rejai Bey in Ankara as follows:

"22 Temmuz 331 tarinli şifreye cevabdır.

"Mez^kür Ermeniler muzir olduklarından dolayı jandarma çavuşı Hüsein Avni vedâtiyle katl edildikleri ma^aruzdur."

^{TO} " I have the honor of informing you ~~that~~, according to ^a the telegram ^{received from} of the divisional chief of Boghazlian, 3660 Armenians, from the town and ^{surrounding} villages of Boghazlian ^{there} have been massacred until now under the supervision of ^{the present times. The massacre has} ~~been~~ ^{conducted by} the Kaymakam."

And Khalil Rejai, in turn, had the "honor" of con-

*no further continuation
= must be completed*

15

1

~~THE~~ PROCEEDINGS
OF THE TURKISH COURT-MARTIAL
OF KAYSERİ
IN CONNECTION
WITH ~~THE~~ ARMENOCIDE

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri is *Should*
not ~~to~~ be confused with the *Extraordinary* Turkish Court-
Martial of Constantinople, which *had been* ~~was~~ estab-
lished by *Edict* ~~Imperial decree~~ of December 16, 1918;
~~and whose~~ *its* function was to prosecute and mete
~~out~~ punishment to those Turks responsible for
the massacre of the Armenians.

This latter Court-Martial embarked upon
its official task on February 5, 1919 and for
the first time, sentenced ~~the~~ *Kaimakam*¹ of
Boğazlıyan, Kemal Bey, to death. Kemal Bey

¹ The vilâyets of the Ottoman Empire were
subdivided into sangaks governed by mutesarrifs,
kazas governed by *kaimakams*, nahies governed by
mudurs, and mahalles governed by muhtars.

These ~~chorographical~~ subdivisions also consti-
tuted an hierarchical order, politically speak-
ing; therefore, it is not possible to use En-
glish words to refer to the civil authorities of

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was chosen governor by the Turkish Government on August 5, 1915 ^{in order} to exterminate the Armenians living in the region of Yozgat. He replaced Jemal Bey, who

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri was set up in 1914, and functioned until 1918; its ^{primary purpose} job was to sentence ~~the~~ Armenians to death or to legitimize the Armenocide at least during the initial period of the massacre.

The official documents contained in the archives of the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople shed a great deal of light particularly on the Armenocidal action of the Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri.

During the course of the preparation of this monograph, we have before us the documents of the Turkish Court-Martial of Constantinople.

After the massacre of the Armenians, the Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri continued its proceedings, ~~particularly~~ bringing to trial only those ^{perpetrators of} ~~massacres~~ ^{slayers} of the Armenians who had not shared their plundered booty with the Turkish Government and the "Union and Progress" Party of Young Turks because the Turkish Minister of Justice Piri Zade Ibrahim Bey had

each specific region due to the absence of a similar administrative structure in English-speaking countries.

They released
from prisons
convicts and

criminals. fixed massacre sites in isolated localities!
The "Responsible Secretaries" ^{and} ~~and~~ "Delegates" represented in the provinces and districts the Central Committee of the Union and Progress Party of Young Turks. They organized ^{there} "Teshkilat-ı Mahsus" gangs to carry out the massacres of the Armenians and the plundering of their possessions. X

refused to ^{carry out} massacre the Armenians ^{there} of Yozgat.

where the Armenian deportees have to pass from.

p. 2 / To the Governor of Aleppo,
"We ~~have~~ ^{have} learned that ~~so~~ certain
officials have been brought
before the Court Martial ~~with~~ ^{under}
the accusation that they ~~have~~
committed acts of severity
and extortion against certain
individuals [Americans].

~~Even~~ ^{Although} this may be
a formality ~~but~~ ^{nevertheless} it may ~~lessen~~ ^{weaken}
the confidence of other officials.

For that reason I command
you not to allow such in-
quiries.
~~The~~ Minister of the Int.

"MEDZ VOJEM" Talat
A. Andonian, pp - 38 Boston, 1921

The Great Crime
Major

legalized the killing of the Armenians and forbidden all Turkish judges and attorneys-general from taking action against those involved in the massacre of the Armenians; however the right was reserved to try them for their corrupt activities in regard to the dividing up of booty and not for the massacre carried out. *hnu neh -*

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri was composed of the following military personnel: ~~The~~ president, ~~was~~ Major ^{he} Şahabeddin Bey or Küçük Şehap who was succeeded by the military ~~kaimakam~~ Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik Bey. Zia Bey was the Attorney General. ~~The~~ other members were Kâzım Bey of Constantinople, ~~and~~ the commandant of the gendarmerie, Topal ² Lutfi Bey, ~~the~~ recorder of the minutes was Nâzi Zadé İrfan Bey, one of the notables of Kayseri.

The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri received ~~its~~ immediate and unofficial instructions from the Special Delegate, Cemil Bey, who was sent from Constantinople to Kayseri, and ~~worked in accord~~ *who together* with the governor of Kayseri, Zekia Bey, ~~who was~~ *later* succeeded afterwards by the close friend and co-~~worker of~~ *league* Talât Paşa, Ahmet Midhat Bey.

In effect, the official activity of the Court Martial of Kayseri was directed by the War Ministry,

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2 - Topal - lame.

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which relayed its instructions and orders to the commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara who, in turn, transmitted the same orders always by means of coded telegrams, to the commander of the Fifteenth Army Division of Kayseri, and the latter would ^{then} convey them to the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri.

~~First~~, Küçük Şahap, ~~and then mainly~~ Attorney General Zia Bey excessively exploited the authority invested in them as officials of the Court-Martial to ^{Acquire Personal wealth and} get rich and, considering the bribes given ~~to~~ them insufficient, they sentenced to death those Armenians whom they had promised to release ^{from whom they had already accepted} in exchange for certain sums ~~given and accepted~~.

Insofar as the bribes were concerned, the principal mediators were the Greek lawyer Ayan Oğlu Neofitos, and the Armenian Mihran Yazıçian.

~~The~~ Attorney-General Zia Bey was officially indicted for accepting bribes but, ^{he had} because of the plentiful number of bribes received by ~~him~~, he, in turn, was ~~also~~ able to ^{bribe} silence the prosecutors and officials of the Court by ~~bribing them~~. ^{to maintain their silence}

2 Topal -lame

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The Turkish Court-Martial of Kayseri started functioning principally in the beginning of June 1915.

Among ~~others~~ ^{those} summoned to appear before the Court-Martial was the Primate of Kayseri, Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, who, before the war, had gone to Etchmiadzin ^{Russian Armenia} to receive episcopal unction from the Catholicos.

The accusation was levelled at the Primate that, during the course of his trip in ~~Russia~~ ^{Caucasus}, he ~~had taken part~~ in a congress of Armenians ¹⁾ that was held there and whose purpose, according to official Turkish sources, had been to establish an Armenian principality in Armenia.

^{knuzep} The commander of the Fifteenth Army Division of Kayseri, Major ^{he} Sahabeddin Bey, ^{in a} ~~in a~~ coded telegram, appealed to Miralay Reşaxi Bey, commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, and requested him to ¹⁰⁹ ~~have~~ ^{that} ~~lifted~~ ^{to}, through the intercession of the Minister of War, the reserved privilege of the Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople, ^{that} ~~according to which~~ ^{provision} an Armenian bishop could not be summoned to court without the formal acquiescence of the Patriarch ^{is manner} and, in that way, ^{prevent} ~~make it possible to remove~~ Bishop Khosrov from the Court-Martial of Kayseri; ^{appearing at} ~~exile~~ and prosecute him in his absence. Sahabeddin found

- ^{Reference} 1) ~~Allusion~~ ^{is here} made to the Congress held at Hinchakish Constanza, Rumania, on September 7, 1913. In that Congress ^{the} Hinchak Party ~~had~~ made ^{the} decision to assassinate Turkish Cabinet Members ^{before} ^{the latter would be able to} carry out their plan of massacring the Armenians.

he was supposed to have taken

The Congress was even ^{long} since ^{been} ^{deposited} when Bishop Khosrov Behrigian went to Etchmiadzin.

September 19, 1915, Monsignor Zaven Yeghiayan, Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, discussed the case of Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, Primate of K^yaseri, with Talaat ^{Be}~~Pasha~~, Minister of Internal Affairs:

" Talaat- It has been established that many priests betrayed [our country K].

" Patriarch Zaven- The Primate of Kayseri has been sentenced to death. He was accused of having presided over the Hinchakist Congress held at Constanza [September 7, 1913, in Rumania,]. He did not even greet members of [Armenian political K]parties. During the former regime he was primate of Moush and escaped because of Tashnakist revolutionaries ^{tried} wanted to kill him.

Talaat- Because he was a Hintchakist.

Patriarch Zaveh- He was my classmate and opposed all political parties. I can not consider his sentence a just ^{lawful} / one. 1/ _{legal}

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1/ ^o~~"Haygashen Darekirk"~~, Haygashen Almanac, Constantinople 1922, first year., page 163.

Interview of Patriarch Zaven
Yezhiyayan with Talat Pasha
Min. of the Internal Affairs
on Sept. 19, 1915 p. 121

- 1- It is established that many primates
betrayed.
- 2- The primate of Kayseri has been
sentenced to death. He was accus-
ed as having presided ^{over} the
Hinchakist Congress at Cons-
tantinople [7 sent. 1913]. He did
not even salute members of
parties. During former regime
he was primate of Mush & he
escaped because Tashnakist
revolutionaries ~~tried to~~ ^{would} kill him.
- 1- Because he was ^{friendly} Hinchakist ^{Party}
- 2- He was my classmate, ~~and~~ ^{opposed to}
against the political parties.
I can not accept ~~the death~~
^{condemnation} as just.

Badriarchagan Hooshers

by Z. Yezhiyayan, Cairo 1947
p. 121

- 1- Preface
- 2- Introduction
- 3- T.C.M. collected documents concerning Ammonide
- 4- T.C.M. established the authenticity of documents
- 5- T.C.M.

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14

11. He cannot be summoned before the C. Martial owing to his privilege, unless by invitation of the Patriarchate, and the Mutesarif is acting to this effect.

Until the order arrives here and is carried out, a certain amount of time will elapse, which the above-mentioned individual shall certainly use to provoke disorder and make propaganda. The trial may take place even in absentia. over

Consider whether his presence is not considered desirable in this city

Mr. Jans

W^W 452-451

the Primate's presence in the city dangerous.

X ← He said in his telegram: "Until this order reaches ^{us} here and is carried out, we shall be obliged to wait for a certain period of time, — time which the Primate will undoubtedly use to stir up trouble and spread propaganda.

← "Therefore his presence here is inopportune. Action on his case can be taken in the future in absentia; I appeal to you to do what is necessary to exile him to such a place as Selefkia in the district of Mot where there ^{is} not ^{one} a single Armenian, and inform me".

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Halil Reçai Bey, ^{issued} gave the following reply to the telegram dated June 2, 1915:

"With the exception of the deputies and senators, any person, no matter who he may be, ^{may} ~~can~~ be summoned to appear before the Court-Martial. There is no need to request the intervention of the Patriarchate to have the Bishop Efendi brought to court. Summon him immediately and begin the necessary legal investigation. I wrote to the Ministry concerning the matter of his exile."

On June 3, 1915, Halil Reçai Bey sent a wire to Enver Paşa in Constantinople concerning

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the "revolutionary agitation and complicity" of the Armenian Bishop of Kayseri and requested that the latter be exiled.

On June 4, 1915, Enver Paşa's secretary, İsmail Bey, replied from Constantinople that the Minister of War had approved the order to exile the Primate of Kayseri.

On June 8, 1915, Halil Reşad¹²⁹ sent this order to Kayseri and added: "The Minister...orders the speeding up of the ~~course~~ ^{proceedings} of the trial and ~~that~~ the ~~verdict to be~~ ^{proceedings} given, together with the attendant papers, ~~to be~~ ^{as arrive} forwarded to him."

Without even waiting for the order from the Minister in Constantinople, the military commander of Ankara had already ~~beforehand~~ ordered the exile of the Primate.

And the Court-Martial, without waiting for any ~~order~~ ^{order}, had already pronounced judgement and sentenced ~~the~~ ¹²⁹ Primate of Kayseri to fifteen years of hard labor.

On June 9, 1915, Şahabeddin Bey sent a telegram from Kayseri to Ankara with the following words: "During the course of the proceedings, it ~~was~~ ^{had been} proved that the Bishop of Kayseri, Khosrov Efendi, was well ~~informed~~ ^{aware} about the ~~preparation~~ ^{of} for revolution. Since extenuating circumstances were granted in his case, the Court-Martial today

handed down its verdict, sentencing the accused to fifteen years of hard labor according to the provision^s set forth in Article 45 of the Penal Code. The legal papers will be sent to you to be approved." *for your*

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, Miralay Halil Reçayi Bey, sent a wire *on* June 10, 1915, to the Minister of War in Constantinople, informing him of the sentence passed on the Primate of Kayseri, Bishop Khosrov Behrigian, and forwarded the Court-Martial papers requesting approval of the sentence for execution.

The ~~main~~ reason advanced for this sentence was that Bishop Khosrov ~~supposedly~~ *allegedly* had participated in the revolutionary movement when he had gone to Etchmiadzin before the war.

Strict measures were taken to prevent the Primate from getting away. On June 15, 1915, Halil Reçayi Bey, in a coded telegram sent from Ankara, instructed Major Şahabeddin Bey to keep Bishop Khosrov under custody.

Again *from* Ankara, Halil Reçayi Bey sent a coded telegram to Major Şahabeddin in Kayseri, informing him that the Minister of War in Constantinople found the punishment decided on in the verdict handed down against the Primate of

Kayseri insufficient and ordered a stiffer sentence to be ~~passed~~. ~~Şahabeddin~~ Şahabeddin passed the Minister's orders on to the President of the Court Martial of Kayseri, demanding that the case of Bishop Khosrov be reviewed and instructing that he be sentenced to death in accordance with ~~the~~ provision^s set forth in Article 54 and not in Article 45. ^{1) of the Ottoman Penal Code}

The Commander Miralay, in a coded telegram dated June 16, 1915, ~~said to~~ ^{True} Şahabeddin: "I am returning ~~to you~~ the enclosed documents and attendant papers which you had ~~sent~~ me in your letter ~~dated~~ ^{of} June 10, 1915 ~~and~~ ^{Primate} numbered 188, which concerns the Bishop of Kayseri, ^{Bishop} Khosrov Efendi, who was indicted on the charge of complicity in the revolutionary movement. I ask you to examine them once again and pass the necessary sentence in accordance with the telegram of the Minister of War which I relayed to you in my telegram dated June 15, 1915 ~~and~~ numbered 2395 and in accordance with the provision^s set forth in the attached clause of Article 54 of the Civil Penal Code."

The same Miralay Halil Recayi, in another telegram dated June 17, 1915, replied to Şahabeddin: "The sentence handed down to the above-

^a 1) give text articles 45 & 54, in foot note.

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mentioned Bishop Khosrov was considered insufficient. The legal papers were returned to the Court-Martial of Kayseri so that a new sentence ^{could be issued} be passed, taking into consideration the ~~content of the instructions~~ ^{received from} of the High Command relayed directly in the telegram dated June 15, 1915 and numbered 2395 and in the afore-mentioned Court-Martial papers attached."

The Court-Martial of Kayseri, in accordance with the highest order received, sentenced the Primate of Kayseri to be hanged and relayed the death sentence to Miralay Recayi Bey in Ankara ^{by} in the following telegram: "I am sending you, for approval, the enclosed attached records which contain the verdict handed down against the Primate of Kayseri and the vicinity, who has been ^{advised} one of the leaders of ^{making} the ^{parade} preparation for revolution and the movement to set a future Armenian principality."

This telegram was signed by the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri, Tefik Bey, with the following title: "Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik, President of the Court-Martial of the Fifth Army Corps".

The first sentence handed down against the Primate charged him only as being an accomplice

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in the revolution; the second death sentence charged him as ^{the designer} author of the revolution and founder of a ^{free + independent} principality in Armenia.

Revolutionary Plot

On June 25, 1915, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey relayed the death sentence passed against the Primate of Kayseri, Khosrov Behrigian, from Ankara to the Minister of War in Constantinople ~~and~~ ¹⁹¹⁹ requested that the sentence be approved for execution.

Without waiting for ~~the~~ approval, the Turkish authorities of Kayseri abducted the Primate and sent him away ^{for execution} to be killed.

On July 15, 1915, on behalf of the Minister of War, Suleyman Fethi Bey sent a message from Constantinople ^{by} in a coded telegram to the effect that an imperial decree had been issued, approving the death sentence ~~passed against the Armenian~~ ^{for} Bishop of ~~Kayseri~~ ^{Khosrov}, a copy of which was to be sent to the commander of the Fifth Army Corps of Ankara, Halil Racayi Bey.

On July 16, 1915, the same Suleyman Fethi Bey sent a coded telegram from Constantinople with a very urgent stipulation, informing the recipient that the Minister of War ordered the governor of Kayseri, Ahmet Midhat Bey, to postpone the carrying out of the death sentence

issued with regard to Bishop Khosrov Behrigian until further notice.

The same Ahmet Midhat Bey, Governor of Kayseri, informed Major Şahabeddin Bey, Commander of the Fifteenth Army Division of Kayseri, that the ~~execution of the death sentence passed down against~~ ^{as had been a stay of} Bishop Khosrov Behrigian ~~had been postponed~~ ^{for} until further notice.

The Minister of War, Enver Paşa, personally expressed the desire ~~in a coded telegram~~ ^{by} to know the reasons ~~for the sentencing of~~ ^{why} the Armenian Primate of Kayseri. ~~had been~~ ^{had been}

On July 21, 1915, the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri, Lieutenant-Colonel Tefik Bey, ~~by way of~~ ^{through} his superiors, sent a telegram to the Minister of War, explaining the ~~reasons for the sentencing of~~ ^{why} the Primate of Kayseri ~~to death~~ ^{had been given the death sentence}:

- a. Bishop Khosrov Behrigian had gone to Russia.
- b. He had taken part in a congress held there.
- c. He ~~had~~ returned to Kayseri to inform the Armenians of the decisions ~~taken~~ ^{arrived} at this same congress.
- d. Bishop Khosrov was one of the heads of the party committee. [Political ?]

For these ~~main~~ reasons, the Court-Martial of Kayseri ~~had sentenced the Primate of Kayseri~~, Bi-

shop Khosrov Behrigian, to death.

On August 7, 1915, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, in Ankara, sent Major Şahabbeddin in Kayseri, the approved copy of the imperial decree which commuted the ~~death sentence~~ of Bishop Khosrov to perpetual hard labor.

All these formalities were being taken simply to cover up a ~~reality~~, ^{had on established fact} for Bishop Khosrov had already been put to death ~~while being~~ ^{during} exiled.

The instructions contained in Enver's circular ³ may be summarized ~~in the following five points:~~

- a. The Courts-Martial have affirmed that ~~the~~ Armenians everywhere are endeavoring, by all ~~means~~, ^{every} to establish an "autonomous and independent Armenia."
- b. The Court-Martial of Constantinople has ~~already~~ condemned to death those Armenians who are working ^{towards} for the same ~~end~~ ^{goal}.
- c. There are courts-martial which ~~are~~ ^{that} not ~~going~~ ^{delving} deeper into the reasons for the ~~death~~ sentence and are satisfied to pronounce ordinary punishments.

3 For the full text of Enver Paşa's coded circular, see Appendix 1.

d. The Minister of War makes it obligatory that uniform jurisprudence be applied in all ~~the~~ courts-martial and that ~~the~~ Armenians who are favorably disposed towards the goal of the creation of an ~~Armenia~~ ^{free + independent} shall be sentenced to death.

e. Enver demands that these instructions be forwarded confidentially to all Turkish courts-martial which, with the application of the same jurisprudence, shall condemn ^{the} the Armenians to death without exception.

And so the Turkish courts-martial began their task and the death sentences ^{were pronounced upon} ~~of the Armenians followed each other~~ with extreme rapidity.

On June 29, 1915, ~~the Commander of the Fifth Army Corps~~, Halil Recayi Bey, relayed from Ankara ^{the} orders contained in Enver's circular to the commander of the Fifteenth Army Division, Major Sahabeddin Bey, and recommended that the Court-Martial of Kayseri hand down the uniform death sentence.

"And in this way", said the Turkish commander, "have uniform jurisprudence applied in all the Courts-Martial."

"This is the instruction of the highest

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command. I urge you to pronounce judgement upon the Armenians accordingly."

..."ve bu suretle bilumum divanı harblerce tehvidi tahkikat edilmesi bu kerrede baş komandanlık vekâletinden tebliğ buyurulmakle Ermeniler hakkında verilecek kararın buna göre itası tegit olunur."

This instruction had not yet been dispatched to the court-martial; however, the ~~same~~ courts had already begun to sentence ~~the~~ Armenians to death.

Halil Recayi Bey, on June 28, 1915, informed the Minister of War in Constantinople that:

Eighty three Armenians have been exiled to Aleppo by the Nigdeh road according to ^athe decision handed down by the Court-Martial of Kayseri, and approved by the Governor of Kayseri;

Thirty six Armenian soldiers have been sentenced to death by the Court-Martial of Kayseri and have been driven to Aleppo via Sivas;

Note that "being driven" via Sivas or Diarbekir means being massacred along the way at some isolated spot.

^{By means of} With the death sentences ^{issued by} of the Court-Martial ~~the Commander of the Kayseri Army Division, Major Şahabeddin Bey, and the Commander of the Army~~

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~~Corps~~, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, had a "blaze of glory", replete with a whole new set of "honors".

Halil Recayi Bey, in accordance with information received from his subordinates, informed the Ministry of War in Constantinople, in a coded telegram, of the number of Armenians condemned to death and their exile.

July 1, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that twenty-six Armenians, whose deportation was decided upon by the Court-Martial of Kayseri, were driven twice to Aleppo via Sivas."

July 3, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that twenty-eight other Armenians were banished from Kayseri to Aleppo via Sivas."

July 6, 1915: "I have the honor of informing Your Excellency for your enlightenment that last night sixty^{six} Armenians were driven to Aleppo from the Kayseri region."

July 8, 1915: "I have the honor of informing you that tonight 134 Armenians were exiled."

By July 15, 1915, the number of Armenians sentenced by the Court-Martial of Kayseri had

31

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reached 446.

The Commander of the Ankara Army Corps, Halil Recayi Bey, had these kinds of "honors" to relay many times hence to the Minister of War in Constantinople concerning the exile to unknown places of Armenians condemned to death.

However, there came a time when ~~the~~ chief of police ~~and the~~ Governor of Kayseri, clearly with administrative authority, functioned in place of the Court-Martial.

The chief of police would prepare a list of Armenians to be sentenced to death; the Governor would approve that list ~~while~~ ^{and} the military commander, in turn, would carry out the formality of exile and death.

On July 12, 1915, Major Halil Recayi Bey ^{sent a telegram} inquired from Ankara, ~~by telegram, of the military commander of Kayseri, Şahabeddin Bey, as follows:~~

"Were the subjects in question - the fifty-one Armenians - sentenced by the Court-Martial and was their exile considered necessary on the grounds that they ^{are held} ~~Turks~~ suspect them?"

"In the latter case, does the military authority also regard them as suspects?"

And Major Şahabeddin replied from Kayseri

In 1919, the ~~former Major~~ ^{Col} Şahabeddin Bey of Kayseri tried to deny his signature on the telegram before the Court-Martial in Constantinople. At that time, during the session of the Court-Martial held on February 24, 1919, the President of the Court-Martial ordered the secretary to read Şahabeddin's telegram and show him his signature.

Şahabeddin Bey, like a delicate woman, felt a faint coming on and pleaded for them to give him a chair to sit on.

When Şahabeddin recovered from having fainted, the Attorney-General of the Court-Martial declared that, no matter how much Şahabeddin tried to deny his signature on the telegrams, nevertheless those telegrams shall always remain authentic.

On February 16, 1919, Miralay Halil Recayi Bey, Commander of the Fifth Army Corps in Ankara, testified as follows before the Court-Martial of Constantinople:

"I related that Şahabeddin Bey had sent me a ciphered telegram from Kayseri, that he had received from Bogazlian announcing that 3,660 Armenians were massacred. I communicated the same telegram as it was to the Ministry of War."

Krieger

Bu şifreli telgrafların büyük bir kısmı 5 Şubat 1915

tarihinden itibaren İstanbul sıkıyönetim mahkemesinde
sanıklar, tanıklar ve şifreleri kaleme alanların hazır
bulunduğu celselerde okunmuştur.

Լիպիտ լայնահասակ թրեղեղ
բաշ թշ

Այս ճառագիտի հրամարտերն —
Մճագիտ խար կարգադրում
կոչւաթ թուր կարգադրման
Լիպիտի թշ, ախար 5 փետր. 191⁹ Ե,
ախարաւորներն —, զհաներն — Եւ
կարգի հրահանգներն — անցն հան հերթա-
յաւորներն:

2-6-15

APPENDIX 1

Numara 945 1/2

Ankara Kol Ordu

Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

Şifre.

Kayseri Ermeni Murahhasası^{heret} Hosrov Efendinin tertibatı ihtilâliyedeki derece^{heret} müzareketi^{heret} Divan^{heret} Harbî^{heret} Orfice derdesti tahkik isede, haiz olduğu imtiyaz dolayısıyla Divan^{heret} Harbî^{heret} daveti Patrikhane vasıtasıyla tebliğat icrasına müvekkif olup buna tarafı^{heret} mütesarrıf iken tevessül olunmuş isede emrinin vürûd^{heret} ve tebliğat ifası^{heret} zaman^{heret} mütevekkif bulunduğu ve bu müddet esnasında merkum^{heret} (ikâi^{heret} mevsedetten) ve icrai teşvikten halî kalamayacağı cihetle burada bekası mahzurlu görüldüğünden bilâhara Divan^{heret} Harca^{Pse} mukamm^{heret} muhakemesi gıyabında takip olunabileceğine göre şimdiden Sela^{heret}fkenin Mot kazası gibi Ermeni olmayan bir mahale^{heret} mef^{heret}u^{heret} teb'idi esbabının istikmâliyle emr^{heret}u inbası ehemmiyetle mâruzdur.

2 Haziran 331

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

W 451

Turkish — English

APPENDIXES

↙ No. 945½ ↘

L

W452 - W451

Decipher: Acting Commander, ~~of the~~ Army Corps
of
in Ankara. Bishop

The Court-Martial is trying Khosrov Effendi, Armenian Pri-
mate ~~of Kayseri~~ of Kayseri, to determine the degree of his com-
plicity in ~~the~~ revolutionary movements.

He can not be summoned before the Court-Martial owing to
his privilege, unless by invitation of the Patriarchate, and
the mutessarif is acting to this effect.

Until the order arrives here and is carried out, a certain *period*
amount of time will elapse, which the above-mentioned individual
shall certainly use to provoke disorder and make propaganda.
Consequently, his presence in this city is not ^{considered} convenient. ^{desireable} The *His*
trial may ^{took} ~~take~~ place even in absentia. I request permission
to take necessary measures to exile him to a locality, as the
county of Mot in Selevkia, where there ~~is not a single Armenian~~
there are no Armenians at all. Please inform me.

June 2, 1915.

of 15th
The Acting Commander ~~of the~~ Kayseri Division:

Kayseri, S. Shahabeddin.

2

Shahabeddin

No. 2157

W452

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division
in ~~of~~ Kayseri.

Reply to the ~~deciphered~~ telegram No. 945 ~~(7)~~ dated
June 2, 1915.

With the exception of the Deputies and Senators, anyone,

APPENDIX 2

3-6-15

Numara 2157

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

2 Haziran 331 ve 945 1/2 Şifreli telgrafa cevap.

Mebusan ve ^Aaytandan başka her kim olur ^{sa}ise olsun,
^Divani ^Harbi ^Örfece ^{celb} olunur. Murahhasa ^Efendi ^Patrik-
hane vasıtası ^{ile} celbine mecburiyet yoktur. Heman ^{celb}-
olunarak tahkikatı lâzime icrası lâzımdır. Oradan teb'idi
için ^Nezarete ¹yazılmıştır.

3 Haziran 331

Kol Ordu Kumandanı:

Halil Recaî.

2
451

^a
whoever he may be ~~/~~ no matter who ~~/~~, may be ~~brought~~ ~~/~~ summoned ~~/~~
before the Court-Martial. There is no need to ask for the inter-
vention of the Patriarchate to summon the Primate before the
Court-Martial. Summon him immediately and start his trial. I
wrote to the Ministry for his exile.

June 3, 1915.

Army Commander: ~~Khalil~~ ~~/~~ Halil ~~/~~ Rejai.

3

No. 294

Decipher: War Office.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division has informed
me that the Armenian ^{Primate} Bishop of Kayseri, being an accomplice to the
revolutionary movement in that town, can not be summoned before
the Court-Martial owing to his ^{is} privilege, unless by invitation of
the Patriarchate, and the mutessarif himself is acting to this
effect. Until the order arrives here and is carried out, a cer-
tain amount of time will elapse, which the above-mentioned indi-
vidual will certainly use to provoke disorder and make propaganda.
Consequently his presence in this city is not ^{considered} ~~convenient~~ ^{desirable}. His tri-
al may take place even in absentia. I request permission to take
necessary measures to exile him to a locality, as the county of
Mot in Selevkia, where ~~there is not a single Armenian~~ ~~/~~ there are
no Armenians at all ~~/~~. Please communicate your decision to me.

June 3, 1915.

The Army Commander: ~~Khalil~~ ~~/~~ Halil ~~/~~ Rejai.

4

~~Decede~~ ~~/~~ Decipher ~~/~~: Acting Commander of the Army
~~in~~ ~~/~~ of ~~/~~ Ankara.

Reply to the ^{cation} ~~communication~~ dated June 3, 1915.

The ^{cation} ~~communication~~ dispatched to the Acting Divisional Commander

APPENDIX 3

Numara 294.

Harbiye Nezaretine:

Kayseri Ermeni Murahhasası Hosrov Efendinin Kayseri tertibatı ihtilâliyesinde^{zi} methal bulunduğu anlaşılarak derece müşareketi Divanı Harbî Örfice tahkik olunmak üzere Patrikhane vasıtasıyla mümaileyhin Divanı mezkûre celbi vakte muhtaç olduğu ve bu müddet esnasında ^{ika-i} ~~ikâi~~ mevsedet ve ikâi teşvik ve melanetten hali kalmayacağı cihetle Kayseride bekâsı mahzurlu görüldüğünden Gıyaben muhakemesi ruyet olunmak üzere Ermeni olmayan bir mahale^l teb'idi esbabının istikmâlî onbeşinci ^f ~~fırka~~ ^k Kumandanlığı vekâletinden bildirilmiş^{di} idi. Cevaben Mebusan ve Ayandan başkalarının Divanı Harbî Örfiye bilâ tereddüt celp^u olunabileceği ve binaenaleyh murahhasa Efendinin Patrikhane vasıtasıyla celbine lüzum ve mecburiyet olmadığından ^e ~~hemân~~ celp^b ve muhakemesinin icrası tebliğ edildiğinden mümaileyhin teb'idine müteallik muamelesinin ifasına müsaade ve keyfiyetin inba buyurulması mâruzdur.

3 Haziran 331

Kol Ordu Kumandanı:

Halil Recaî.

5452
and 5451

concerning the Primate of Kayseri has been approved. I recommend that the legal proceedings be accelerated; inform me of the sentence once it has been pronounced by the Court-Martial.

June 4, 1915.

On behalf of the War Office:

The Undersecretary:

Ismail.

5

No. 2258/4

W 452

Decipher: Acting Commander of Kayseri Division.

Supplement to the telegram dated June 3, 1915.

The Minister of War orders, in a reply by telegram ~~tele-~~
graphic response, that the course of the trial be accelerated
and the judgment with ~~attached~~ supporting papers be transmit-
ted to him.

June 8, 1915.

The Commander of the Army of ~~Ank~~ Ankara:

~~Khali~~ Halil Rejai.

6

No. 601.

W 452

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara.

Reply to the telegram dated June 8, 1915.

During the course of the trial, it has been established that
Khosrov Effendi, Primate ~~Bishop~~ of Kayseri, was aware of the
revolutionary preparations. Since he has been granted mitigating
circumstances, the Court-Martial pronounced a judgment ~~reached~~
~~a verdict~~ today, sentencing him to fifteen years of hard labor
in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of the Civil
Penal Code. The proceedings are being dispatched for approval.

June 9, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

4-6-15

APPENDIX 4

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı
Vekâletine

Şifre.

3 Haziran tahrirat^{ina} cevap:

Kayseri murahhasası hakkında fırka kumandanlığı Vekâ-
letine icra kılınan tebliğat muafıktır. Takibatı kanuniyenin
tesrii ile ^{di}divanı ^Hharbî ^ÖOrfice ^bbelmâhakeme ^hhamında ^{KK}sadır
olacak hükme kararının inbası.

4 Haziran 331

Harbiye Nazırı Namına:

Müsteşar İsmail.

Concilloz

APPENDIX 5

Numara 2258/4

Kayseri Fırka

Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

Şifre 5/11

3 Haziran 331 telgrafa zeyl:

Murahhasa Efendinin teb'idi hakkında ^Nnezarete yazı-
lan telgrafa cevaben mevrud telgrafta mümaileyhin tesrii
muhakamesi ile lâhik olacak hükmün inbası lüzumu bildiril-
diğinden muhakemesinin neticei kararın inbası matluptur.

8 Haziran 331.

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı:

Halil Recâî.

5452

8-6-15

No. 331.

Decipher: War Office.

Reply to the coded telegram dated June 7, 1915.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the telegraphic communication^{ation} of the Acting Commander of Kayseri, the Court-Martial has sentenced Khosrov Effendi, Primate of said town, to fifteen years of confinement.

June 10, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army in Ankara:

~~Khalil~~ [Halil] Rejai.

No. 188.

Communication^{ation} to His Excellency,

the Acting Commander of the Fifth Army.

I have the honor of including herewith, for approval, the verdict ~~[sentence, judgment]~~ with ~~attached~~ ~~[supporting]~~ papers, delivered ~~[handed down]~~ against Khosrov Effendi, Primate ~~[Bishop]~~ of Kayseri, sentencing him as an accomplice to the revolutionary movement.

June 10, 1915.

The President of the Court-Martial of the

Fifth Army:

Kaymakam Tevfik.

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Division of Kayseri.

I urgently recommend that you take the necessary measures to prevent the escape of Khosrov Effendi, Primate ~~[Bishop]~~ of Kayseri.

June 15 ~~13~~, 1915.

The President of the Military Draft of the

Fifth Army: Miralay ~~Khalil~~ [Halil] Rejai.

APPENDIX 6 ✓

9-6-15

Numara 601,

Ankara Kol Ordu

Kumandanlığı Vekâletine. *Şifre*

8 Haziran 331 telgrafa cevap:

Kayseri Ermeni murahhasası Hosrov Efendi cereyan eden muhakeme neticesinde tertibatı ihtilaliyeye muttali olduğu sabit olmuş ve hareketinde esbabı muhaffife kanuniye mevcut olmasına nazaran kürek cezasının kırk yedinci madde mucibince onbeş sene kalebentliğe Divanı Harbi Örfice bugün mahkûm edilerek evrakı berai tasdik derdesti takdim bulunmuş olduğu.

9 Haziran 331.

Onbeşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

a Şehabeddin.

APPENDIX 7 ✓

10-6-15

Harbiye Nezaretine

Numara 331.

Şifre.

7 Haziran 331 telgrafa cevap:

Kayseri Murahhasası Hosrov Efendinin bilmuhakeme onbeş sene kalebentliğe Kayseri Divanı Harbi Örfisince karar verilmiş ve evrakının da postaya tevdi olunduğu fırka kumandanlığı vekâletinin telgrafisinden anlaşılmıştır, arzı malûmat olunur.

10 Haziran 331.

Ankarada Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

5452

APPENDIX 8

Numara 188

10-6-15

Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı

Vekâletî Aliîsine

Tahrirat.

Tertibatı ihtilâliyyede meâhaldar olmasından dolayı
muhakemesi icra kılınan Kayseri Murahhası Hosrov Efendi
hakkındaki mazbatayı hükmiye müteterruat berâi tasdik leffen
takdim kılınmıştır.

10 Haziran 331.

Beşinci Kol Ordu

Divanı Harbî Örfisi Reisi:

Kaymakam Tevfik.

W 460

APPENDIX 9

15-6-15

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı

Vekâletine

Kayseri Murahhası Hosrov Efendinin firarına meydan
verilmeyecek veçhiyle tedabîr ittihazı ehemmiyetle tebliğ
olunur.

15 Haziran 331

Beşinci Kol Ordu Ahzı Asker

Heyeti Reisi:

Miralay Halil Recâî.

W 460

No 2466. Decipher: Acting Commander of Kayseri Division

10

Reply to the coded telegram of 16 June 1915, No 12

Communication

W460 to the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri.

I am herewith returning to you the documents and ^{supporting} attached papers that you had dispatched in your telegram ~~Letter~~ No. 188 dated June 10, 1915, concerning Khosrov Effendi, Primate ~~Bishop~~ ^{Bishop} of Kayseri, sentenced as an accomplice to the revolutionary movement. ~~I~~ I recommend ~~request~~ that you examine them again and make the necessary decision in accordance with the telegram of the War Ministry, which I transmitted to you in my telegram No. 2395 dated June 15, 1915, and in accordance with the provisions of the paragraphs annexed to Article 54 of the Civil Penal Code. June 16, 1915.

The Com. in chief finds that the punishment given to aforementioned is not enough

The President of the Military Draft of the Fifth Army:

Miralay ~~Khalil~~ ^{Halil} Rejai.

W460

11

Decipher: Acting Commander, of the Division of Kayseri.
 Reply to the coded telegram dated June 16, 1915.

The penalty given to the above-mentioned ~~Primate~~ ~~Bishop~~ Khosrov ~~is~~ is considered insufficient. The trial proceedings have been returned to the Court-Martial in order for a new sentence to be passed, considering the contents of the instructions given by the High Command in telegram No. 2395 dated June 15, 1915 attached to the papers of the Court-Martial. It is understood, of course, that the new sentence ~~to~~ to be imposed on him (Bishop) ~~shall~~ conform to the legal provisions.

June 17, 1915.

The President of the Military Draft of the Fifth Army:

Miralay ~~Khalil~~ ^{Halil} Rejai.

Mahmudî

2403

9

APPENDIX 10

16-6-15

Kayseri Divanı Harbî Örfî Riyasetine
Tahrirat.

Tertibatı ihtilâliyyede metheldar olmasına mebdi muhakemesi icra kılınıp 10 Haziran 331 tarih ve 188 numaralı tahrirattınızla gönderilen Murahhas Hosrov Efendi hakkındaki evrakı tahkikiye bir kerre daha tedkik edilmek ve harbiye nezaretinden varit olup zeylen 15 Haziran 331 ~~ya~~ tarih ve 2395 numaralı tahriratla tebliğ kılınan telgrafname maaline ve mülkiye ceza kanunnamei hümayunun elli dördüncü maddesinin zeyli nazaren muktezası temmül olunmak üzere evrakı mezkûre teferruatıyla ~~men~~ ve leffen iade ve irsal kılındı.

16 Haziran 331

Beşinci Kol Ordu Ahzı Asker Heyeti Reisi:

Miralay Halil Recai.

W 460

APPENDIX 11

17-6-15

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

16 Haziran 331 Şifreye cevap:

Mümaileyh hakkında verilen ceza az görüldü Baş kumandanlık Vekâletinin 15 Haziran 331 tarih ve 2395 numara ile zeylen ve doğruca Divanı Harbî Örfiye irsal ve tebliğ kılınan emirnameleri münderecatına tevfikân muktezası teemmül ve ona göre hükmü karar verilmek üzere evrakı iade edildiğinden yeniden verilecek karara göre hakkında muamele-i kanuniye yapılacağı derkârdır.

17 Haziran 331

Beşinci Kol Ordu Ahzı Asker Heyeti Reisi:

Miralay Halil Recâî.

APPENDIX 12

21-6-15

Ankarada Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı

Vekâletine.

Müstakbel Ermeni Beyliği teşkilâtine matuf tertibat ve istihzârı ihtilâliyeyi idare edenlerden Kayseri ve tevabii murahhasası Hosrov hakkında verilen hükmü havi mazbata berâi tasdik evrakı müteferriyasıyla maân ve leffen takdim kılınmıştır.

/21 Haziran 331/

Beşinci Kol Ordu Kayseri Divanı Harbî Reisi:

Kaymakam Tevfik.

Numara 118.

Beşinci Kol Ordu

Kumandanlığı Vekâletine.

Kayseri mütesarrıflığından mevrut ²dahiliye ^Nnezaretinin 22 Haziran 331 tarih ve müstâcel ibareli şifreli telgrafnamesi âtide gösterilmiştir. Buradan gerek ¹Divanı ¹Harbî ¹Örfice, gerek hükûme¹ki mahalliyece teb'idlerine lüzum gösterilen ve esamî defterleri verilenler hakklarında olunacak muamele istilam olunur.

24 Haziran 331

On ¹Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:^aŞehabeddin.

W 455

APPENDIX 14

22-6-15

W 425

Ermenilerin iskânlarına tahsis^s edilen mınatık görülen lüzum üzerine tadil ve tavsî edilmiştir.

Kerkük sancağının İran hududuna 80 kiloletr^e mesafede kâin kasabat ve kurada^k dahil olduğu halde Musul vilâyetinin havalli¹ cenubiye ve garbiyesi, ¹Dîrbekir hududuna 25 kilometre^e dahilinde, Habur ve Fırat nehirleri vadisindeki mamureler dahi dahil olmak üzere Zor sancağının cenup garp cihetleri, Halep vilâyetinin kısmı şimalisi müstesna olmak üzere şark ve cenup ve ciheti¹ garbisindeki kâffe¹ kura ve kasabat ile Suriye vilâyetinin Havran ve Kerek sancakları dahil olmak üzere şimendifer güzergâhlarından 25 kilometre^e dahilinde ^aveki ve iskân edil^ecektir, sevkiyatına göre tertip ve icrası tamimen tebliğ olunur.

22 Haziran 331

Dahiliye Nazırı:

Talât.

APPENDIX 15

25-6-15

Numara 2626 .

Kol Ordu 3/1288 .

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekâletine :

24 Haziran 331 tarihli ve Numara 118 telgrafa cevap:

Dahiliye Nezaretinin işbu tebliğata umumiyesine tev-
fik^a n^aefyedileceklerinin Halep vilâyetine gönderilmesi mu-
vafıktır.

25 Haziran 331.

W 456

Kol Ordu Kumandanlık Vekili:

(Halil Recai).

APPENDIX 16

Aded^t 157.

Numara 4/1739.

Şifre Mahlûl^u.

Bu gece dahi Erminlerden yirmi iki şahs^u menfalarına
teb'id edildikleri.

Dos^uyesine: Erkân^u Harbiye /13.

APPENDIX 17

Harbiye Nezaretine Tahrirat

Mahrem ve Müstacel.

Müstakbel bir Ermine beyliği teşkiline

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

24 Haziran 331 tarihli telgrafa lâhikadır.

Hükûmet idareten teb'idlerine lüzum gördüğü yüz Ermeniye bu gece celb ederek tahtı nezarate alınmış ve Sivas tarikiyle Diyarbekire sevk-ü-teb'id etmek üzere bulunmuş olduğu berâi mulûmat mâruzdur.

25 Haziran 331

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

^aŞehabeddin.

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

Şifre.

27 Haziran 331 tarihli Şifreye Cevap:

Bu gibilerin daha emin tarîk olmak üzere Halep vilâyetine teb'itleri münasip görülmektedir, binaenaleyh bu gün makina başında mütessarrıf Beyle de görüşüldüğü veçhiyle heycana meydan kalmamak üzere bunların sureti mahremance tercihen geceleri ve kısım kısım nefyedimelri muvafıktır.

Mütessarrıflıkla bilmüzakere ifayı icabı ile inbası.

27 Haziran 331.

Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recaî.

APPENDIX 19 ✓

27-6-15

W456

(Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına)

Kayseriye merbut Talas, Germir, Muncusun nahiyeleri dahilinde bulunan iki yüz sekiz Ermeninin teb'ialeri lüzumu mutasarrıflıktan bildirilmektedir, nereye teb'it edildiklerinin emr-i işarı.

27 Haziran 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

W456

APPENDIX 20 ✓

28-6-15

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Hükûmet tarafından görülen lüzum üzerine tahtı neza-
rete alınmış olan Kayserili seksen üç Ermeninin bu gece
Niğde tarikiyle ve Divanı Harbi Örfi kararı ile teb'itleri
icab eden otuz altı neferinde Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk-
edildikleri arz olunur.

28 Haziran 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

APPENDIX 21 ✓

28-6-15

Aded 114,

Numara 427

W456

Harbiye Nezaretine Tahrirat, Mahremdir.

Kayseri hükûmet mahaliyesince devamı ikametleri zaruri görülen
Kayserili seksen üç Ermenini 27/28 Haziranda Niğde tarikiyle
ve Kayseri Divanı Harbi Örfisince teb'itlerinde aynı gecede
Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk edildikleri on beşinci fırka kuman-
danlığı vekâletinin işarına âtfen berai malûmat arz olunur.

28 Haziran 331.

Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recaî.

W456

^ karar verilen keza 36 nefer Ermeninin

28-6-15

Şifre Tamim.

Muhtelif memaliki ecnebiyede, hâfi ve celi, akd eyledikleri kongrelerde, tahtı karare aldıkları vechile, tedabiri icra ^{eye} ~~yeye~~ ~~vaxsilah~~ tevessül, ~~vaxsilah~~ ~~gibixakâr~~ ve bomba, ve dinamit, ve silâh gibi alâtı muharribei nâriye tedarik ve ihzar ve ihfâ ve neşriyet ile tertibatı ihtilâliyyeye teşebbüs ettikleri, gerek ^Dersaadet ve gerek diğ^{er} ^Divânı Harbî ^Örfilerce, icra kılınan tahkikatla sabit olan Ermeni komitelerinin ^{yektî} ~~yektî~~ ile irtibatı tebeyyün eden, ceraimi muhtelifelerinde maksadı müşterek, muhtar ve müstakil bir Ermenistan teşkilinden ibaret olduğu, tahkikatı ^{carile} ile, mertebî subute isal edilerek, keyfiyet ^Dersaadet ^Divânı Harbî ^H mintakasinda olvechile tavsil ve tasrih kılındı.

Ve bilcümle evsafı ile, tezahür eden mahiyeti cürme, ve esasî maksat, ve teşebbüsün derecesine nazaren kanunu umumîye cezanın elli dördüncü maddesinin zeyli ahkâmı tatbik edildiği halde, diğ^{er} bazı ^Divânı Harbî ^Örfilerce, tamikatı lâzimedenden zühul ile, yalnız ^memaliki mahrus^e ahalisinden bulunan Ermenileri İslâmlar aleyhine tahrik maksadiyle, tertibatı ihtilâliyyede bulunduklarının zekri ile, iktifa ve o^{pa} göre, tatbikat icra kılınması, muhtelif ^{e e}divânı harblarda takibi ile zaruretin tecviz edilmekle beraber, ceraimi mürtet ^{f-i}irtidat olduğu derkar olan, ef'al için suverî muhtelifede tatbikatı intac eylediği anlaşılmış, ve bu ise, maksadı kanuniye ile menviyatı muvafık görülememiş olmakla, işin gereği gibi tamiki ile tevhid tetbikat edilmesi, hususun mintakınız dahilindeki ^Divânı Harbî ^Örfiyelere sureti mînasibe ve mahremanede tebliği.

28 Haziran 331.

Başkumandan Vekili ve Harbiye Nazırı:

Enver.

W 450
and W 512

Hasan Fehmi.

Şifet 114,

Namara 427.

Harbiye Nezaretine

Makrem Tahricat.

Şu gün hükümeti mahall-
lesince devam kika
mebleri zaruri görülen
Kazeri 83 Ermeninin
27/28 Haziranda Nigde
tarikiyle ve Kazeri
Sivas Harbi Örfi-
sine & teb'ilerine karar
verilen keza 35 nefer
Ermeninin de aynı gecide
Sivas tarikiyle Halebe
sevk edildikleri Onbe
şinci Fırka Kumandan-
lığı vekâletinin
iş'arına atfen bera-i
malûmat arz olunur.

28 Haziran 331.

Beşinci Kolordu

Ş Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Rejai.

36 (Armenian) soldiers have been sent ~~via~~ Sivas to Aleppo.

June 28, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth
Division:

Shahabeddin.

w456
Order 114, No. 427

22 ✓

Decipher: War Office.

Confidential Communication.

I have the honor of informing that, the Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division communicated that the ~~authorities~~ ^{placed} have taken under ^{surveillance} supervision 83 Armenians, who have been exiled to night 27/28 June (1915) to Aleppo ~~via~~ Nigde. Also 36 Armenian soldiers sentenced by the Court-Martial have been exiled to Aleppo ~~via~~ Sivas.

June 28, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the

Fifth Army:

Khalil Rejaï.

23 ✓

Ciphered Circular.

It has been established during the course of the investigations held by the Courts-Martial in Constantinople as well as in the provinces, that ~~the~~ members of the Armenian Committees have made the decision, in congresses held in various foreign countries, secretly ~~or~~ publicly, to organize the revolution by resorting to direct action with weapons and

other means of destruction such as bombs, dynamite, arms and appropriated publications, ^Tthe various inter-related plots these committees organized, establish that, they are pursuing a common goal of creating an autonomous and independent Armenia.

This has been proved during the enquiries which have been held. The Court-Martial of Constantinople explained in detail and pointed out distinctly the crimes committed (by the Armenian Committees) within the limits of its jurisdiction. It (the Court-Martial) investigated the nature of the crimes committed, with all qualifying elements, the goal and the importance of the action and applied the provisions of the paragraph attached to ~~the~~ Article 54 of the General Penal Code.

I am discovering that some other Courts-Martial are neglecting to examine in depth ^{the motives} ~~the reasons~~ ^{these acts} for this movement ~~* are not condemning those Armenians guilty of~~ and ~~not retaining misdemeanor against~~ ~~of preparing for~~ ~~revolution by exciting~~ Armenians against the Moslems of the Ottoman Empire; ^{The Courts - Martial are} organizing prosecutions and applying ordinary punishments. Although this may be allowed in some Courts-Martial because of extenuating circumstances, the bond, however, that exists among the perpetrators of several crimes, leaves no doubt any longer; the procedure of applying various punishment^s would create a lack of uniformity in the manner of repression. This is contrary to the purpose of the legislator and our goal. Therefore, I urge you to communicate the necessary orders, confidentially, to all courts-martial in the area of your jurisdiction in order to conduct deep enquiries and

*inciting
provoking*

* are not retaining as a misdemeanor the delict of provoking revolution while Armenians ^{in foreign countries} ~~of the Ottoman Empire~~ are inciting against the Moslems, Armenians of the Ottoman Empire against the Mohammedans.

512

APPENDIX 23

29-6-15

Kayseri Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

Mahrem Şifre.

Ermenilerin teşebüs^bat ve harekât^aı ahir^eî isyaniye ve tertibat^aı-istihzaratı melun^eâlerinin muhtar bir Ermenistan teşkili maksadına mâtuf olduğu katiyyen tahakkuk etmekle mahiyeti cürme ve takib olunan gayeye ve teşebbüs nakilin derecesine nazaren^a bunlar hakkında kanun^aı umumî cezanın elli-dördüncü maddesinin zeyli ahkâmının lüzum^a tatbiki ve bu suretle bilumum divan^aı harplerce tehvidi tatbikat edilmesi bu kerre de Baş kumandanlık vekâletinden emru^a tebliğ buyurulmakla olveçhile ifai icabi^a Kayseri Divan^Dı Harbi Örfi Riyasetine^H tebliğ kılındığından husul^a malûmat ile ona göre takibi^a muamele olunması.

29 Haziran 3316

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

unify the jurisprudence.

June 28, 1915.

The Commander-in-Chief

and War Minister:

Enver.

24

w450
Decipher: Acting Commander of the Division
of Kayseri.

Confidential coded telegram.

In accordance with the instructions received from the Vice-Generalissimo, it has been established ^{recent} formally that the ~~last~~ ^{recent} seditious dealings of the Armenians, and their organizations and cursed preparatives are aspiring to creating an autonomous Armenia; considering the nature of the delict, the goal they are pursuing, ^{and} the degree of their activity, it is fitting to apply to them the provisions of the paragraph annexed to ~~the~~ Article 54 of the Penal Code and so to create in all Courts-Martial uniformity of jurisprudence.

I urge you to inform the President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri in order ^{that he} to conform his activity with the ~~fact~~ ^{mentioned given above} ~~foreseen~~ order, and ~~consequently for your concern to be sure~~ ^{I also urge you to personally find out from him if he will act in accordance.} if he has ~~af~~ conform activity.

June 29, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army

of Ankara:

Khalil Rejaî.

APPENDIX 24

Kayseri Divanı Harbî Örfi Riyasetine: Şifre,
Ankara Divanı Harbî Örfi Riyasetine: Tahrirat.
Gayet Mahrem.

15 Haziran 331 tarihli zeylname ilede tebliğ olunduğu üzere Ermenilerin teşebüsat ve harekâtı isyaniye ve tertibatı iztihzaratı melumatı muhtar bir Ermenistan teşkili maksadına matuf olduğu katiyyen tahakkuk etmekle mahiyeti cürme ve takip edilen masad-a-gayeye ve teşebüsün derecesine nazaran bunlar hakkında kanunu umumî cezanın elle dördüncü maddesinin zeyli ahkâmının lüzumu tatbiki ve bu suretle bilûmum divanı harplerce tevhidî tatbikat edilmesi bu kerre de Baş kumandanlık vekâletinden tebliğ buyurulmakla Ermeniler hakkında verilecek kararın buna göre itası teb'id olunur.

29 Haziran 331

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanı:

Halil Recai.

tebliğ(?)

Şifre.

Bu gece Kayseri müt^asarrıflığından alınan tezkerede Efkere nahiyesi merkezinin içinde silâhlar patladığı cihetle müfrezeⁱ askeriye talep edilmiş ve bir mucibiⁱ talep n^ahiyeⁱ mezkûreye yirmi kişilik bir müfreze derhal sevk olunmuştur. Henüz^z suretiⁱ denmiyede bil[?]işar yok isede gece filhaki^kya nahiyeⁱ mezkûrede silâhlar atıldığı tahakkuk etmiş ve icra kılınan taharriyat neticesinde^e nahiyeⁿin haricindeki bahçelerden birisinde boş bomba elde olunan otuz kadar Ermeninin Kayseriye gönderilmekte^{te} o^{ldu}ğu anlaşılmıştır. Tahkikat ve taharriyat neticesi arz olunacaktır.

30 Haziran 331

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

^a
Ş^{tt}habeddin.

1. Decipher: President of the Court-Martial of Kayseri,
 2. Communication to the President of the Court-Martial
 of Ankara.

Very Confidential.

As written to you in my supplementary communication dated June 15, 1915, ^{No 2395} it has been formally established that the revolutionary movements ^{ts} of the Armenians, their cursed organizations and preparatives are aspiring ^{to} after ~~the~~ creation ^S of an autonomous Armenia. Considering the nature of the delict, the purpose of the aspirations and the importance of the question, it is fitting to apply the provisions of the paragraph annexed to ~~the~~ Article 54 of the Penal Code, and, thus, create uniform jurisprudence in all the courts-martial.

This is the instruction of the High Command. I urge you to deliver sentences against the Armenians ^{accordingly} in accordance.

June 29, 1915.

The Commander of the Army of Ankara:
 Khalil Rejai.

Decipher: (Acting Commander of the Fifth Army
 of Ankara)

In a coded telegram received ^{tonight} to night, the ^S Mutesarifi of Kayseri ^{has} informed that gun-shots had ~~taken place~~ ^{been fired} in the county of Efkere and asked me ^{to despatch a patrol there} for ~~despatching there a patrol~~.

I took appropriate action by sending immediately a patrol of ~~20~~ ^{twenty} soldiers. I ~~have not yet~~ ^{haven't} any official communi-

30-6-15

Ade 130

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

Bu kerrede ^Ddivanı ^Hharbî ^Oörfi kararı ile on altı Ermeninin Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk edildikleri mâruzdur.

30 Haziran 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

5457

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

1-7-15

Bu kerrede tebi'idlerine lüzum görülen on nefer Ermeninin ^Ddivanı ^Hharbî ^Oörfi kararıyle bu gece Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk edildikleri.

1 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

byur his 27

1-7-15

Harbiye Nezaretine

29 Haziran 331 tarihli tahrirata zeyldir.

Kayseri ^Ddivanı ^Hharbî ^Oörfisinde bu kerrede teb'idlerine karar verilen 26 Ermeninin iki kafiide Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk edildikleri on beşinci ⁵fırka ^Kkumandanlığı ve-kâletinin işarına âtfen berâi malûmat arz olunur.

1 Temmuz 331

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

^{yet}
cation about the details of the incident.

But it ^{has been} ~~is~~ established, as a consequence of enquiries held on ^{the} spot, that at the county-seat there had been gun-
^{fired} shots at night, and in the suburban gardens non-charged bombs have been found.

^{thirty} About ~~50~~ suspected ^{Armenian suspects} Armenians have been arrested and ~~dispatched~~ ^{fail} forwarded to Kayseri. I will not ~~miss~~ to communicate the results of the enquiry.

June 30, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the
Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

No 130

5457

27

Decipher: Commander of the Army of Ankara.

I have the honor to inform you that ^{sixteen} ~~16~~ more Armenians sentenced by the Court-Martial have been sent to Aleppo, ^{via Sivas} ~~Sivas~~.

June 30, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the
Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

28

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara.

I have the honor of informing you that, to ^{twenty-six} ~~night~~ also, ~~26~~ Armenians sentenced to exile by the Court-Martial have been sent to Aleppo ^{via} ~~via~~ Sivas.

July ~~the~~ ¹ first, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

APPENDIX 29 *hur*

2-7-15

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

W457

Bu gece dahi yirmi sekiz Ermeninin Sivas tarikiyle Halebe teb'id edilmiş oldukları mâruzdur.

2 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

aa tt
Şehbeddin.

APPENDIX 30 *hur 6227b*

3-7-15

W457

Harbiye Nezaretine

1 Temmuz 331 Şifre tahrirata zeyldir.

Teb'idlerine karar verilen yirmi sekiz Ermeni daha Kayseriden Sivas tarikiyle Halebe sevk edildikleri berai malumat arz olunur.

3 Temmuz 331

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recai.

Decipher: War Office.

Supplement to the communication dated June 29, 1915.

X

Referring to the telegram of the Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division, I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that, ^{Twenty-six} 26 Armenians sentenced to be deported by the Court-Martial of Kayseri, have been sent in two groups to Aleppo via Sivas.

July ~~the first~~, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army:

Khalil Rejai.

30

Decipher: Commander of the Army of Ankara.

X

I have the honor to inform you that, ^{twenty-eight} 28 more Armenians have been exiled to night to Aleppo via Sivas.

July 2, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the

Fifteenth Division:

Shahabeddin.

31

Decipher: War Office.

X

The coded telegram of July ~~the first~~, 1915, ¹ continued.

I have the honor of informing that, ^{twenty-eight} 28 more Armenians sentenced to exile have been sent from Kayseri to Aleppo via Sivas.

July 3, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army:

Khalil Rejai.

Mustafa (Kum)

4-7-15

APPENDIX 31

(Ankara ~~Kum~~ Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekâletine)

Şifre.

30 Haziran 331 tarihli telgrafnameye lâhikadır.

Nahiye^l mezkûreye azim^eat eden heyet⁷ tarafından icra kılınan tahkikat ve taharriyatta silâhların kimler tarafından atıldığı hakkında bir emare istihsal edilmemiş ve ancak işbu eslihayı atanların haneleri içerisine girerek gizlendikleri ve geçen bekçiler tarafından se^zilmelerine mebni firar ederlerken meni¹ takip için bir kaç silâh atıp savuştukları elde edilen bir kaç ²gra fişenkleri ile tezahür etmiştir, bahçesinde iki boş bomba bulunan bahçe sahibinin mahfuzen Kayseriye götürü^ldüğü ve kariye ahalisinden olup bu vukuatta adem¹i malûmat beyan eden ve evv^elâce¹ce teb'idleri takarrur eyleyen eşhasında celp ve teb'id edildikleri müt^ae-sarrıf¹zlığın işarın^az¹ âtfen mâruzdur.

4 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

^aŞehab^{tt}eddin.

Decipher: (Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara).

Supplement to the telegram dated June 30, 1915.

Following a communication of the Mutesarif (Zekâi Bey), here are the results of the enquiry held by a Commission, which has been on the spot of the incident in the county-seat. No ^{evidence.} ~~indice~~ was found to establish the identity of those who ~~were the authors~~ ^{had fired} of the gun-shots. It seems certain that they ~~were hidden~~ in their houses after the gun-shots and, ^{since} ~~as~~ they were recognized by the guards who ^{had} ~~have~~ gone ^(to) ~~on~~ the spot, they ^{fired at the latter} ~~escaped holding~~ gun-shots in order to ^{avoid} ~~avert~~ the ^{pursuit} ~~pursue~~. This ^{has been} ~~is~~ established ^{by means of} with some cartridge cases that have been found. ^{where two non-charged bombs were} ~~The owner of the garden, a woman,~~ has been sent to/found Kayseri under escort. Finally those inhabitants of the village, whose exile had been decided already in advance, and who stated that they had no knowledge of the incident, have been arrested and sent to their destination.

July 4, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the
Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

33

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Army
of Ankara.

To night sixty-six Armenians have been sent to the spot of their exile.

July 5, 1915.

Acting Commander of the Fifteenth Division:
Shahabeddin.

APPENDIX 32 *h2*

5-7-15

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

W457
Bu gecede altmış altı Ermeninin mahall⁷ menfalarına sevk edildikleri mâruzdur.

5 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

^{tt}
Şehabeddin.

APPENDIX 33 *h2*

6-7-15

Harbiye Nezaretine Şifre

W457
3 Temmuz 331 telgrafa zeyldir.

Kayseri mintakasından dün gecede altmış altı Ermeninin Halebe sevk olundukları berai malumat mâruzdur.

6 Temmuz 331.

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

APPENDIX 34 *h2*

8-7-15

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığına

Şifre.

Bu gece Ermenilerden yüz otuz dört kişinin menfalarına sevk edildikleri mâruzdur.

8 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

^{tt}
Şehabeddin.

34

Decipher: War Office

Continuation of the ciphered telegram of

July 3, 1915. *No 448*

156
No 4/1681
W 457
X I have the honor of informing that sixty-six Armenians
of Kayseri have been ~~sent~~ exiled to Aleppo.

66
July 6, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army:

~~Khalil~~ Khalil Rejaï.

35

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara.

134
X I have the honor of informing you that to ~~night~~ *134* ~~thirty~~
~~four~~ Armenians have been sent to the spot of their exile.

July 8, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth

Division of Kayseri:

Shahabeddin.

36

Decoded Telegram.

W 458
No 154
X I have the honor of informing that to ~~night~~ fifty-one
individuals of the Armenian ~~Nation~~ *Minete* have been exiled to their
destination.

51
July 11, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth

Division:

Shahabeddin.

APPENDIX 35

11-7-15

^t
Adeq 154

Şifre Mahlulı

Bu gece Ermeni milletinden elli bir neferin menfa-
larına sevk edildikleri mâruzdur.

11 Temmuz 331.

Fırka On Beş Kumandan Vekili:

^a Şehabeddin.^{tt}

APPENDIX 36

4/1730

Numara 2869

12-7-15

Kayseri Fırkası Kumandanlık Vekâletine

11 Temmuz 331 şîreye cevap:

Elli bir nefer Ermeniler divanı harbi örfi mahkûmî-
midir yoksa şüpheli olupda nef'ileri icap edenlerden midir?
Ve bunlardan ise şüpheli olduklarına ciheti askeriyece de
kanaat gelmişmidir? Sûratı beyan.

12 Temmuz 331

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

12-7-15

(Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı Vekâletine)

Şifre.

Bu gün Erkilet ve Muncusun nahiyeleri dahilindeki bazı kuray^a firarî Ermenilerin tecav^uüz eyledikleri Kayseri müt^aesarrıfı tarafından istihbar kılınmış ve iş'ar vuku bulmuş olması üzerine birer müfreze sevk kılındığı ve neticei tahkikatın başkaca bildirileceği mâruzdur.

12 Temmuz 331

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

Aded 12

13-7-15

Şifre Mahlûlî

Cevap 12 Temmuz 331 ve No 2869 Şifreye:

Merkuminin yerlerinde eslâh^âai memnu² zuhur hasebiyle divan^ı harbî orfice bir ve iki seneye mahkûm edildiklerinden Kayseride ikâmetleri mahzurdan görüle^{me}ceyi divan^ı harbî mezkûr müdd^âai umumiliğinden bu müzekker^e bildirilmiş fitneⁱ sui takımından bulund^ukları cihetle menfalarına gönderilmiş olduğu.

13 Temmuz 331

Kayseri Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

37

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Division
of Kayseri.

4/1730
2869
W458
Reply
~~Response~~ to the coded telegram dated July 11, 1915. *No 154*

51
condition of being
Have
~~Are~~ the fifty-one Armenians in question *been* sentenced by the Court-Martial, or their exile *has* been considered necessary because they were suspect? In the latter case, is their quality of suspect accepted also by the military authority?
I urge you to answer.

July 12, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Army:

~~Khalil~~ Rejai.

38

Decipher: (Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara:)

X
I have the honor of informing that, the *es* mutesar~~if~~ of Kayseri (Zekâi Bey) learned that to/day some Armenian fugitives made an attack in the counties of Erkilet and Moonjusun, and two patrols have been sent to both counties. The *results* issue of the investigation will be communicated to you.

July 12, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the
Fifteenth Division:

Shahabeddin.

39

x
Order 4/1730 No. 2869

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Division
of Kayseri.

16-7-15

4/1764

Harbiye Nezaretine

14 Temmuz 331 tarihli şifreye şifreli zeyldir
 Kayseri ^Ddivanı ^Hharbî ^Oörfisince teb'idlerine karar
 verilen dokuz Ermeninin daha mahallî menfalarına sevk edil-
 dikleri mâruzdur.

(15⁶ Temmuz 331)

Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recâî.

APPENDIX 40 = 42

15-7-15

Harbiye Nezaretinden gönderilen şifre telgraf

25 Haziran 331 tarihli tahrirata cevap:

Harekâtî ihtilâliyeyi irade edenlerden Kayseri ve
 tevabii Ermeni murahhasası Hosrov Efendinin Kayseri ^Ddivanı
^Hharbî ^Oörfisinin karar veçhiyle ^{se}salben ⁱedamına iradeî seniye
 sadir olunmuştur. *6/1764 mihdun ror*

15 Temmuz 331.

Harbiye Nazırı Namına:

Süleymen Fethi.

X ^{Reply}
~~Answer~~ to the coded telegram No. ~~154~~ 2869
dated June ^{ly} 12, 1915.

I have the honor of informing that, the individuals in question have been found in possession of prohibited arms and, for this reason, the Court-Martial sentenced them to one or two years ^{of} (imprisonment). They also ^{were among} ~~belonged~~ ^{stay} ~~to the category of~~ those whose ^{considered} ~~resort~~ in Kayseri has been declared as ^{undesireable} ~~presenting disadvantage~~ by the Imperial Attorney of the Court-Martial. Consequently they have been exiled to their destination.

July 13, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Kayseri Division:
Shahabeddin.

^{No 154} ^{W 458} 40

Decoding of the ciphered telegram No. 173.

(To the Acting Commander of the Army of Ankara).

X
⁹ I have the honor of informing you that, to ^{night} ~~night~~ ^{nine} ~~Armenians~~ sentenced by the Court-Martial of Kayseri have been sent to the spot of their exile.

July 15, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Division
of Kayseri:
Shahabeddin.

41 ^{use per 43}

Decipher: War Office.

X
⁹ Continuation of the coded telegram dated July 14, 1915.
I have the honor of informing that, nine Armenians also

X sentenced to ^{be d} exile by the Court-Martial of Kayseri have been sent to their destination.

(July 15, 1915).

The Acting Commander of the Army
of Ankara:
Khalil Rejaî.

W460
Copy of the
42
dated July 15, 1915, No 56
Coded telegram despatched by the War Office.
ply
Response to the telegram dated June 25, 1915.

X An Imperial ~~Irade~~ ^{has} (Decree) approved the death penalty ~~by hanging~~ of Khosrov Effendi, Primate of Kayseri and ~~neigh-~~ ^{Vicinity} ~~bouring area,~~ sentenced to be hanged by the Court-Martial of ~~the same city,~~ ^{said}. He has been considered one of the authors of the revolutionary movement.

July 15, 1915.

On behalf of the War Office:
Suleyman Fethi.

43

X No. 4/1764

Decipher: War Office.

9
I have the honor to inform that nine more Armenians sentenced to be exiled by the Court-Martial of Kayseri, have been sent to their destination.

July 16, 1915.

Commander of the Army (of Ankara):
Khalil Rejaî.

W560

16-7-15

APPENDIX 43 =

Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

16 Temmuz 331 tarihli şifre telgrafa zeyldir.

Telkinatı mevsedet kârane ve harekâtı ihtilâliye
 cüratı indel-muhakeme sabet olan Kayseri ve tevabii murah-
 hasası Hosrov Efendinin Kayseri Divanı Harbi Örfiyesince
 cezasının meclis vükela kararı ile/ verilen idam/müebbed kürege tahvili hususane iradei padişahi
 sudür buyurulduğu varid olan ~~ve~~ tezkireyi ^{en} samiyede işar
 buyurulmuş ve tenfizi ahkâmı zımında olbaptaki iradenin
 şireti musaddakaleffen irsal kılındığı gibi irâdete mün-
 deric olan Kevork hakkında ^a ~~de~~ onbirinci ^K kolordu ^K kumandan-
 lığınca tebliğat icra kılınmıştır.

16 Temmuz 331

Harbiye Nazırı Namına:

"Süleyman Fethi.

Müste sar = conn cilar

19-7-15

(Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekâletine)

Şifre

Kayseri ve tevabii Ermeni Murahhasası Hosrov Efendi hakkındaki hükmü idamın işarı ahire kadar tehiri harbiye nezaretinin emri tebliğine atfen Kayseri mütesarrıflığından alınan 17 Temmuz 331 tarihli tezkere ile tebliğ edildiği berâi malûmat mâruzdır.

19 Temmuz 331.

On Beşinci Fırka Kumandan Vekili:

Şehabeddin.

20-7-15

(Ankarada Beşinci Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekâletine)

Şifre. Mahluludur

Kayseride Ermeni Papazının idama mahkûmiyeti esbabinı bildiriniz.

20 Temmuz 331.

Harbiye Nazırı:

Enver.

5460

Ades 17
6593

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Fifth Army.

X Supplement to the coded telegram dated July 16, 1915.

In accordance with the telegram of the Prime Minister,

7 an Imperial Irade (~~Decree~~) has approved the decision made by the Council of Ministers changing ~~the death penalty~~ to perpetual hard labor, ~~sentenced by~~ the Court-Martial of Kayseri against Khosrov Efendi, Primate of Kayseri and ~~neighbouring area~~, whose participation ~~to~~ the rising agitation and revolutionary movement has been established during the trial.

I hereby include a legalized copy of the aforesaid Imperial Irade (~~Decree~~) ~~in order to act following~~ the orders. Concerning the individual called Kevork in the Imperial Irade (~~Decree~~) necessary instructions have been sent to the Commander of the Eleventh Army.

July 16, 1915.

On behalf of the War Office:

Suleyman Fethi.

W460 Coded Telegram from War Office.

Very Urgent.

X Continuation of the telegram dated July 15, 1915.

Considering the importance of the question, I gave orders ~~to~~ directly to the ^{a s} Mutesarif of Kayseri to postpone, until ~~new~~ order, the execution of the judgement against Khosrov ~~Effendi~~, Primate of Kayseri and ~~neighbouring area~~.

July 16, 1915.

On behalf of the War Office:

Suleyman Fethi.

21-7-15

Baş Kumandanlık Vekâletine

Şifre.

20 Temmuz 331 şifreye cevap:

Kayseri ~~Murahasası~~ Hosrov Rusyada teşekkül eden Ermeni komitesi kongresine iştirak ve ~~bela~~^{aa} ~~hıre~~ Kayseriye gelerek kongre mukarretini^{eratını} Ermenilere telkin eylediği ve kendisi komite ~~riess~~^{riess}asından bulunduğu Kayseri ~~divanı~~^{divanı} harbi ~~or~~^{or}fisinde icra kılınan muhakemesi neticesinde tahakkuk ederek mülkiye ceza kanunnamesinin elli dördüncü maddesinin zeyline tevfiğe^a idama mahkûm edilmiştir.

21 Temmuz 331.

(Ankara Kol Ordu Kumandanlığı Vekili:)

Halil Recâî.

5511

22-7-15

Ankara Beşinci Kol Ordu(Kumandanlığı)Vekâletine

Şifre

Bu gece kasaba ve kuradan elde edilen muzir Ermenilerden on dört kişi (mürettelerine)⁸ sevk edildiği mâruzdur.

22 Temmuz 331.

Boğalıyan Şube Reisi:

Mustafa.

Coded (telegram) 1)

I have the honor of informing that the ^{was} ~~Mutesarif~~ of Kayseri, in accordance with the order of the War Office, communicated to me by telegram dated July 17, 1915 that the execution of ^{the} ~~death~~ ^{handed down} ~~penalty sentenced~~ against Khosrov Effendi, Primate of Kayseri and ~~neighbouring area~~ ^{vicinity}, has been postponed until ^{farther} ~~new~~ order.

July 19, 1915.

The Acting Commander of the Fifteenth

Division (Of Kayseri):

Shahabeddin.

1) This coded telegram ^{was} ~~is~~ despatched to the Acting Commander of the Fifth Army in Ankara, Miralay ~~Halil~~ Rejai.

Coded (Telegram) 1)

^{W460}
^{Nº 6593}
I urge you to ^{communicate} ~~send~~ ^{the} the reasons of ^{the} ~~death~~ penalty sentence against the Armenian Primate of Kayseri.

July 20, 1915.

The Minister of War:

Enver.

1) This telegram ^{was} ~~is~~ addressed to Miralay ~~Halil~~ Rejai Bey, Acting Commander of the Fif~~th~~ Army of Ankara.

APPENDIX 48

22-7-15

Numara 3011

Boğazlıyan Şube Riyasetine

Şifre.

22 Temmuz 331 tarihli şifreye cevaptır.

Merkumini ne mürettebatı olarak nereye sevk edildiklerinin izahen inbası.

22 Temmuz 331.

Beşinci Kol Ordu Ahzı Asker Heyeti Reisi

ve Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekili:

Halil Recaî.

APPENDIX 49

Kol Ordu Kumandan Vekiline

Şifre

22 Temmuz 331 tarihli ve No 3011

şifreye cevaptır.

Mezkûr Ermeniler muzir olduklarından dolayı jandarma çavuşu Hüseyin Avni vesaitiyle katl edildikleri mâruzdur.

22 Temmuz 331.

Boğazlıyan Şube Reisi:

Mustafa.

Decipher: Acting High Commander.

Answer to the coded telegram dated July 20, 1915.

X It has been established during the course of the trial of Khdsrov Effendi, Primate of Kayseri, carried out by the Court-Martial of ~~the same~~ ^{said} city, that the afore-mentioned ~~has~~ ^{had} been in Russia participating ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ the Congress of the Armenian Committee, that he has ^{returned} ~~come back~~ to Kayseri bringing to the Armenians the decisions of that Congress, and that, finally, he was one of the members of ^{the} ~~ten~~ Committee. Consequently he has been sentenced to death in accordance with the provisions of the paragraph annexed to ~~the~~ Article 54.

July 21, 1915.

(Acting Commander of the Fifth Army
in Ankara):
Khalil Rejaî.

49 = 49

Decipher: Acting Commander of the Fifth Army of Ankara.

14 X I have the honor of informing you that, fourteen suspect Armenians, who were captured ⁱⁿ ~~at~~ the village and vicinity, were sent to night to the spot of their exile.

July 22, 1915.

The Commander of the Place
of Bogazlyan:
Mustapha.

No. 3011

50

Decipher: Commander of the Place of Bogazlyan.

7-8-15

APPENDIX 50 = 52

Kayseride Onbeşinci Fırka Kumandanlığı Vekâletine

~~Sıfır~~. Tahrirat.

^D Kayseri ^H divanı ^O harbi ^R örfi riyasetinin

20 Haziran 331 tarihli ve 203 numaralı

tahriratına cevap :

Telkinatı mefsetetkârane ve harekâtı ihtilâliye
cürâtı indel-muhakeme sabit olan Kayseri ve tevabii Ermeni
murahhasası Hosrov Efendinin Kayseri ^D divanı ^H harbi ^O örfiye-
since verilmiş olan idam cezasının meclis vükela kararı
ile müebbed kürege tahvili hususana sadır olan iradei pa-
dişahi sureti musaddakası leffen irsal kılınmış ve iradede
münderic olan Kevork hakkındade onbirinci ^K kol ^O ordu ^K kuman-
danlığına tebliğat ifa kılındığı ^H harbiye ^N nezaretinden va-
rid olan olbapteki tahriratta bildirilmiştir, olvechile
icabı beyan olunur.

7 Ağustos 331

Beşinci Kol Ordu Ahzı Asker Heyeti Reisi:

Halil Recâî.

14
X ^{ply} ~~Response~~ to the coded telgeram dated July 22, 1915.

I urge you to explain to me where and in which direction the individuals in question have been driven?

July 22, 1915.

President of the Recruiting Office of the
Fifth Army and Acting Commander:

¹⁴
~~Khalil~~ Rejaî.

51 = 49

Decipher: Acting Commander of the (Fifth) Army.

Answer to the coded telegram dated July 22, 1915.

14
X I have the honor of informing that, the aforementioned Armenians^s were massacred^d under the supervision of the gendarme officer Huseyin Avni, because they were ^{considered} dangerous.

July 22, 1915.

Commander of the Place of Bogazlyan:

Mustapha.

52 = 50

Decipher: Acting Commander of ~~the~~ Fifteenth

Division, ~~of~~ Kayseri.

Response to the telegram No. 203 dated June 20, 1915,

despatched by the President of the Court-Martial

of Kayseri.

X
edict (Trade) ~~(Decree)~~, approving the decision made by the Council of Ministers to change to ^{perpetual} ~~lifetime~~ hard labor the death penalty delivered by the Court-Martial of Kayseri against Khosrov Effendi, Primate of ^{said} ~~the same~~ city and ^{vicinity} ~~neighbouring~~

I recommend that
legal proceedings be
accelerated.

Once sentence has been
pronounced by the Ct Martine
Inform me.

ACTING Commander, Fifteenth
Div —

Asking Authorization from —

to Bring ^{the} Case of Bishop —
Before the Court Martial at
Kayseri - TO EXILE

Ap. No. 16, 17, 18, 19,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31
~~26~~, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38

for not less than
few years.

Etc ~

and so on.

honor to inform

asking from
to bring the case

exploded bombs have ^{been} found.

About 30 suspect Americans have been arrested

has informed me that ~~guns have been~~
~~guns had been fired~~ in
the County of Ekere

has informed me that ~~the~~ ^{rifle shots} ~~guns~~ have been heard
in the County of Ekere +

I do not have any official communication yet
regarding details of this incident. - As a result of
enquiries made at the vicinity, it has been established
that guns were fired at night at the County seat + non

~~area~~, whose participation ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ the uprising and revolutionary movement ^{has} ~~have~~ been established during the course of the trial.

The War Office informs that instructions have been despatched to the Commander of the Second Army concerning the case of Kevork, whose name is mentioned in the Imperial ^{Trade} ~~Decree~~. Please do what is necessary.

Edich

August 7, 1915.

The President of the Military Draft

~~of the~~ Fifth Army *Corps, Ankara.*

^H
~~Halil~~ Rejaî.